CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 256 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES,

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMER	TONS.
25th October	"MOOLTAN"	10,850
1st "	"KHIWA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,985
29th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,083
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,685
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,490
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,888
18th "	"KALYAN"	5,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply South only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be no special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct.	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney,
15th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
4th Oct	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
8th	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
16th	Taroba	East and South Africa
26th	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Calcutta Maru	H. Kishiras,	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yokorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct,	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	29th Oct	2nd Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	12th Oct.	26th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	19th Nov.	29th Nov.
Kesado Maru		22nd Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. KUMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—

First Special.. ..	Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)	
First Class "A".. ..	Rs. 750
First Class "B".. ..	,, 700
Second Class	,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 10,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, Zaveri Bazaar, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Mandvi Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,869,666
Paid-up Capital	£1,056,666
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£756,000
Reserve Fund	£1,059,999

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 11, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Agency	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Straits
Colombo	Manila	Sydney
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiclfo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal Commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017 8 9
Reserve Fund	15,00,558 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	25,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
S. E. STERNFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabrache
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 969.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
Pro:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co. 253 A. GRANT ROAD,
Managing Partner:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgle.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER GOODS, SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, BELTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Ready made or Manufactured to order,
RELIABLE FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—You pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on the sixty or your heirs if death occurs earlier!
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms Apply to——
G. N. R. Vas,
Branch Secretary.
NEW ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LYTTON BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
TO BE LET
LEFT IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.,
ROOMS. No. 1—2.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	20,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

THE EMPIRE
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,23,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 80,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

SWADESHI MOTHER OF PEARLS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
Highly recommended by the Late Lokamanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
Manufactured by:—
THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Dacca (Bengal).
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Jeriwalla Building,
Sandhurst Road, (Golpitha), BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL any Psycopathic Practitioner please communicate with. Box No. 1287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5798

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT in a Chemist' shop at Poona. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road. 5730

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, well versed in correspondence. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road, Fort. 5731

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Congress Delegates. Apply quoting terms to:—DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, Genera Secretary. 5725

WANTED—A competent WHARFEDALE MACHINE PRINTER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER Job Press, Cawnpore. 5800

WANTED—A TYPIST, experienced in office routine work. Apply by letter to the GENERAL MANAGER, Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay. 5828

WANTED.—An experienced MECHANICAL FOREMAN, immediately for a long-standing iron and steel works, in Bombay. Christian or Parsee preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 1273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5729

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for a public office in Bombay, fair knowledge of English, and previous office experience essential. Salary according to qualifications. Fair prospects to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5829

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD.—(Gujarat University, National)—Wanted highly qualified PROFESSORS in almost all branches of knowledge. Salary according to qualifications. K. G. MASHRUWALA, Ag. Mahamatra, (Ag. Registrar). 5818

WANTED—COPPERSMITH LEADING and other TURNERS, FITTERS, 1 CULASSI, Typist prefer shorthand writer for General Engineering Works, U. P. State age experience salary, give copies references to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5817

WANTED.—An L. M. E. and L. E. E., or the latter only, to work as a professor in a National institute on Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with testimonials to, Hony MANAGER. PREM MAHA VIDYALAYA, Brindaban, Dt. Muttra. 5789

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced ACCOUNTANT with a fair knowledge of correspondence and hard-working. Salary Rs. 125. Apply Box No. 1291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5822

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to take metre gauge railway construction works in the Kolaba District. Wanted also capable LABOUR RECRUITING AGENTS. Apply in person at Navsari Buildings, Bombay, to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Power House Division, Tata Power Co., Ltd. 5801

WANTED.—A TYPIST CLERK, knowing Account work, on Rs. 35, for Sarvajanik Education Society, a Persian Teacher for Sarvajanik High School, and strong Under GRADUATE as Head Master of the Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam. Apply stating terms and qualifications in full to the HON. SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 5756

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating term of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

WANTED—AGENTS and AGENCIES offered for selling woollen and cotton cloth—flannels, serge and calico. Terms very liberal. Apply to RATILAL T. DOUGLI, Krishna Building, fourth floor, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5825

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 24th December 1920. Apply quoting terms DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, Genera Secretary. 5724

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LIME (slacked and unslacked of Ahmednagar delivered any station very moderate rates. Apply ABUBAKAR HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. 5667

A Cummin's PATENT PRESS, complete with Lancashire Steam Boiler 26ft. long, 6ft. 6in. diameter, 130 lbs. Nasmyth Wilson Engine ready FOR SALE at Guntur with buildings and land on 30th October, 1920. Apply SRI KRISHNA COTTON PRESS CO., LTD., Guntur. 5821

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all employees of the Company the absented themselves without leave on and after the 20th instant are hereby dismissed the service of the Company. Those employees who return the property of the Company on the 28th instant will be paid their wages for the number of days they worked in October. Failure to return that property by the date mentioned will entail forfeiture of those wages and render the men liable to prosecution for wrongful detention of the Company's property.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1920.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of fodder grass, which is abundant in the jungles of this Chiefship. Should report themselves to the Forest Officer, Kushalgar Rajputana (via Udaigarh Stn. B. B. & C. I Ry.) in whose office all information concerning the grass and the conditions of its sale, etc., can be had.

KAMDAR,
5669 Kamdar of Kushalgarh

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).
5461

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MONEYMEN.

WANTED.—A financer who can invest from 30 lacks to 50 lacks on good security for couple of months. The reasonable interest or good percentage will be allowed with the sum. For full particulars, please apply to Box No. 1282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5772

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED.

AN experienced PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, thoroughly conversant with the Construction work and capable to control labour on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10th November, 1920.

R. PESTONJI,
5762 For Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Hubli Municipality, holding a doubl degree (L.C.E. being one of them) such as B.A., B.E. or B.Sc., B.E. on pay of Rs. 250-25-350 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Those who have got previous experience of Municipal work are preferred Knowledge of Canarese language is desired. Applicants should send in their applications to the undersigned before the end of November, 1920.

JAS. S. ASPDEN
President
Hubli, Municipaliy.
Hubli, 19th October 1920. 5812

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of tarwad bark (Cassia auriculata) from the Forests, Government Waste land and Railway lands in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts for the period ending 30th June 1923.

Tenders accompanied by a receipted treasury chalan for Rs. 1,000 should reach the undersigned at Dharwar before noon of 8th November, 1920.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the undersigned's office at Belgaum and in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Dharwar, 17th October, 1920. 5807

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1920, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the company, Albert Building Hornby Road Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for six months ending 30th September 1920 and to fix their remuneration, and
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th October to 6th November 1920, (both days inclusive).

By Order for the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all employees of the Company the absented themselves without leave prior to the 19th instant having failed to resume their duties on the 18th instant as required by the notice dated the 14th instant over the signature of the Acting Traffic Manager, are hereby dismissed the service of the Company. Those employees who return the property of the Company on the 28th instant will be paid their wages for the number of days they worked in October. Failure to return that property by the date mentioned will entail forfeiture of those wages and render the men liable to prosecution for wrongful detention of the Company's property.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1920.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS and CANDIDATES should note that it is finally decided that the Bombay Legislative Council Elections will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. as under:

NON-MAHOMEDANS: CITY.

(a) South: A and C Wards—In the Drill Hall beside the Bombay Municipality Offices.
(b) South: D Ward—In the Elphinstone High School. Both (a) and (b) are in Cruikshank Road opposite the Esplanade Maidan.
(c) North: B, E, F and G Wards—In the Victoria Garden Museum, Byculla.

Mahomedans: Town Hall in Fort.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 25th October, 1920. 5833

NOTICE.

WANTED for service under the Government of the Uganda Protectorate, CLERKS, who should have a good knowledge of Accounts and be good typists. Salary Rs. 110 per month and free quarters or an allowance of 15 per cent. of salary in lieu of quarters. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free 2nd class passage to Uganda and back. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorate,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
5819

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTIFICATION.

IN HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.
Original Civil Side.

Dated 3rd Aban 1329 Fasli.

No. of Civil Suit—21 of 1329 F. Register No. 2. In the presence of KHAN BAHADUR

MIRZAHYDER JEEVAN BEG,
Puisne Judge, High Court.

To

(1) Shamji Ramji, (2) Polu Chandriya, (3) Chotu Ram Asa Ram, residing at Jangaon.
(4) Kalu Ram Soba Ram, residing at Bhongir.
(5) Eitsettee Lingam, (6) R. Golpooliah, residing at Warangal.
(7) Radha Kishen Kaju Lal, (8) Ram Chander Hazari Mull, (9) Salik Ram Sujan Mull, residing at Batana, Dist. Thana.
(10) Ram Chander Dharam Shah, residing at Gadag, Bedgiri, Dist. Dharur.
(11) Hazari Mull Gordhan Dass, residing at Vikarabad.
(12) Ram Gopal Lutchmi Narayen, residing at Bezwada.
(13) Hazari Mull Lugan Chand, residing at Parbhani.
(14) Ram Ratan Ram Kishen, residing at Manvathi Road, Dist. Parbhani.
(15) Shanker Baji Rao, Patel, (16) Maruti Vaman, residing at Mudkhed.
(17) Amba Bai, residing at Bilgiri, Dist. Nanded.
(18) Ram Ratan Gulabchand, residing at Kherbi, Dist. Nanded.
(19) Vittal Singh Bhagwan Singh, residing at Georai, Dist. Nanded.
(20) Vittal Baba Bandivar, residing at Tamsah.
(21) Ganpathi Lutchmi, residing at Mudkhed.
(22) Ram Bux Jainarayan, residing at Bombay.
(23) Bhagwan Dass Ramji, residing at Bombay.
(24) Mohsin & Co., residing at Bombay.
(25) Ganeshmull, residing at Bombay.

ABDULLA SAHEB and IBRAHIM SAHEB .....Applicats.

versus.

RAJA PREMSUKH DASS and OTHERS ..... Creditors.

APPLICATION FOR INSOLVENCY.

WHEREAS in the above case Abdulla Saheb and Ibrahim Saheb, Merchants, residing at Secunderabad, Deccan, have presented to this Court an application dated 2nd Dai 1329 Fasli praying for accepting the Insolvency and taking the property under the supervision of this Court and to appoint a receiver with a view to adjust their debts; and whereas this Court has fixed Monday, the (17th Dai 1330 F) 21st November, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the hearing and disposal of the said application.

You are hereby notified to appear before this Court on the aforesaid date and time and to show cause why the said application should not be granted; on your failure to do so, the said application shall be dealt with according to law without any further reference to you.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this (10th day of Aban 1329 F.) 15th September, 1920.

(By Order)
Z. A. AHMED.
Registrar, High Court.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL THE CONCERNED, it is hereby informed that Mr. CHANDULAL JUGJIVAN PARIKH, who was formerly in our service, is no longer with us and nobody will therefore deal with him in the name of our Company.

Anyone so doing, will do so at his own account and risk.

J. RAMDAS & CO.
5750

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1920, for constructing six blocks in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay. The value of the work is approximately Rs. 7,45,000. Tender forms will be issued during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorised Agent, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. Ernest money amounting to Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) in cash or in Government Promissory Notes at the present market rates (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 20th October, 1920. 5764

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINANATH SUNDARNATH KHOTE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or to any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lein, charge trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to Such Claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of perpetual Fazendari tenure admeasuring, one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3143 and Street No. 2 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Doongersey Road in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Estate of Raghunath Narayen Khote on or towards the west by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Estate of Purmanand Jivandas and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Shapurji Aspandiaraji Watchmaker and now to Mahomedally Ebrahim and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Scondernath Dinanath Khote.

Bombay, dated 25th day of October, 1920.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
5828

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULABDAS MOTIRAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenements of dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dukarwadi Girgaon Road formerly known as Charney Japoo or Churney Wadi Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3139 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3601 and Street Nos. 10-12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rao Nana Moroba, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Pandurang Ganoba and now of Ganpatrao Krishnarao, on or towards the north by the said Dukarwadi and on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Gangadhar Bhundari.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1920.

MATURBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers Attorneys.
5831

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of ARJUN KHIMJI late of Bombay; Lohana Hindu inhabitant, a Widower a merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. TEJPAL NURSEY. 2. PRAGJI DAYAL HARIANI. 3. TULSIDAS MONJI and PURSHOTAM ARJUN, all of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitants, residing at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay the executors named in the last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of October, 1920
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
5826 Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, (RIPON ROAD).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Sha Odjee Andjee & Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Bai Ayeshabibi Binte Kashmere Mahomed Araf the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated 14th September, 1915, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 28th October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 199 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing there on, situate lying and being Mahomedan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-strict of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212 and New No. A/13739 Old Survey No. 273-274 and New Survey No. 1A/3537 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4052 and Street No. 289 and bounded on or towards the East by sweepers's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Mahomedan Street, on or towards the North and South by the property of Hakim Hajee Azimudin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnes and Goregaoker, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Oct., 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable diamond, pearl and ruby ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors for the owners, Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction room 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office the following jewelleries:—

2 pairs diamond bracelets, 2 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets, 1 pearl necklace, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond and emerald and pearl colours, 1 set of pearl rani, 1 pearl and diamond nath, 2 diamond and outside ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond earring, 1 pearl diamond and emerald pendant, 1 diamond and emerald pin, 4 diamond and emerald and ruby English ring, 4 diamond ring, 2 diamond and ruby rose, 2 diamond and emerald rose, 2 diamond marquise 2 diamond, emerald and ruby marquise 1 diamond and ruby dub. rose ring, 1 pearl dub. line mala, 2 diamond collar button, 2 set of diamond button 2 diamond nose ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond and emerald earring, 2 pairs diamond buttv. 1 pearl mala of 2 line, 4 pearl bangles, 4 pearl and ruby bangles 2 pairs pearl and ruby bracelets, 2 diamond ring, 1 gold chain, 1 gold ganata 1 gold watch, 1 gold wrist watch with chain 1 platinum chain.

Catalogues is ready and jewelleries is on view at the auctioneers office.

RICHARD AND READYMONEY
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

KATOI

STICKS

Destroys Mosquictes Rs. 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess St., Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CHLORIDE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No 8 Shed Victoria Docks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Fratelli Bandiero."
W. D. 11 casks chloride.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD, ALI MD. KHAN ST. AND NAGPADA.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Syed Mahomed Hossein Kaplani.
vs.
Hajee Mahomed Fatma widow and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction the following properties on their respective premises on the following days and time.

On SATURDAY, the 13th November next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of [illegible] square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purpose of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Lady Seth Charity Trust on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwallia and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be leased to Khurzabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Ladyseth Charity estate at Chowpati and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7256 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (11 Street Nos. 369-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

On THURSDAY, the 25th November next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by actual admeasurement 1,464 square yards but stated in the title deeds to contain 1,348 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728 and New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3649 and in the book of the Collector of the Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by Babula Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Sayed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the stable standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3647 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 5, containing by actual admeasurement 277 square yards but stated in the title deeds to contain 256 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Burial ground, on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the North by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the South by a quarry and the burial ground.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement and other buildings standing thereon situate at Alli Mahomed Khan Lane near the Jail Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Alli Mahomed Lane of the West side thereof in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 949 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730, New Survey No. and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward B No. 3450, Street No. 6 and bounded as follows that is to say or on towards the North by the property of Nazroodin Tayabjee on or towards the South by the property of Jamaler Edeesun Bin Abdoola on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane and on or towards the west by the Babula Tank.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of the Main Road on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of four hundred and fifty three decimal thirty three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a passage on the East by Plot No. 30 B of the said estate on the South by the said road and on the West by Plot No. 30 D of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30 C of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3632 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3300 (1) Street No. (3).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th Oct., 1920.

WANTED. AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
47, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combinations Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29,-38 Chanda Street.
Tele graph—CAMPKITS
Tele phone—2148.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Tues. 1st November

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY

R. B. SALISBURY

with his

ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION

of

"THE QUAINTS"

"THE QUAINTS'

"THE QUAINTS

in

PIERROTLAND

including

R. B. Salisbury, Grahame Doncaster. Jack Strachery, Hilda Denton, Elsie Cameron, Dorothy James, Josephine Canter

Booking at Rose & Co:

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"In the palace of the king"

"Around the Town"

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

12th and 13th Episodes

"The Scarlet Runner"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

DOLORES CASSINELLI

IN

"Tarnished Reputations"

"PATHE PICTORIAL"

"PATHE GAZETTE"

Fillis' Great Circus

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

Queen's Road.

"At Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.

First Appearance in Bombay of THE GREAT CLIQUET TROUPE.

Imported from Paris, the Most clever and daring and Ariel Gymnasts ever witnessed

MISS RITA WEST.

Clever trick bare back rider the Coming Star of the East—first appearance in Bombay.

HAJI ALI.—The Egyptian, astonishes the audience with his marvellous fits, Swallowing fish, handkerchiefs, parafin and anything else as the audience requests and brings them up again. Most wonderful performance ever seen in Bombay.

DANDY GEORGE—Imported direct from New York. Loop in the Loop on the Trapeze and his thrilling and sensational 60 feet high dive for life—first appearance in Bombay.

MISS COOK and JENKINS—Hand balancing, Head to Head. Their wonderful feats—first appearing in Bombay.

Colonel Fillis and his wonderful trained Arabs—first appearance in Bombay.

MONS. ROUGAL and his wonderful Tigers, Elephants, and Bears, etc.

Prices as usual Rs. 20 Full Box.

Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, & 8 Annas. Gallary only.

Booking Seats at C. ROSE & Co.,

NOTICE.—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatti Sea Face.

MATINEES.—Saturdays and Sundays at 4-30 p.m.

For Children.—Half price to all Classes.

11029

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momiai Silajit—Khapariyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

ENORMOUS TRIUMPH OF

Miss Olga Steffanovich

The Russian Champion Dancer

MISS OLGA STEFFANOVICH will give a brilliant exhibition of CLASSIC DANCING including

Salome Dance; Buresecky Dance; Serpentine Dance; Oriental Dance; Romanion Dance;

ALSO A SPLENDID NEW PICTURE DRAMA

"The Stolen Favourite"

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

(NO INCREASE IN PRICES.)

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.

Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Reynolds Denniston Ltd. presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

Positively the last performances of this popular Company

To-night Tues. 26th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE COMEDY

"CLOTHES & THE GIRL."

Booking at Rose and Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

THE PRINCESS OF DIAMONDS

CORINNE GRIFFITH

IN

"The Tower of Jewels"

(5 Reels—5000 feet).

By LUCIEN HUBBARD—Directed by TOM TERRISS

YET ANOTHER VITAGRAPH FEATURE!

(5 Reels—5000 feet.)

Can a crook break away from the gang and go straight? That is the problem that faced Emily Cottrel. David Parrish on the one hand had confidence in the girl and gave her position of trust. The gang on the other hand saw in Emily a valuable asset. She was between two fires with a valuable tower of jewels prosenting a strong temptation. A small fortune was represented by the jewels and it was child's play for her to take them. The gang wanted them; but Emily could work alone and posses them herself. What did she do? The action is intense and filled with dramatic climaxes.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows TO-NIGHT at 5-30 7; 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Our Dussera Programme.

Seeta--Swyamvara

IN

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 24th October 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.926 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.1 degre.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2
Dew Point	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.716 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	E,ENE,E,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	93 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock nil.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	26	m 9 15	26 6	26	m 3 4	18 4
		e 9 56a	27 2		e 3 51a	16 3
Wed.	27	m 9 55	27 1	27	m 3 49	18 3
		e 10 38a	23 8		e 4 7a	19 1
Thu.	28	m 10 33	27 7	28	m 4 32	17 10
		e 11 19a	29 1		e 4 46a	18 10
Fri.	29	m 0 1	29 7	29	e 0 46a	20 6
		e 11 55	27 10			
Sat.	30	m 0 44	29 9	30	m 5 43	17 10
		e 0 38a	27 7		e 6 44a	14 4
Sun.	31	m 1 23	29 6	31	m 7 25	18 3
	Nov	e 1 25a	27 1	Nov	e 7 29a	15 0
Mon.	1	m 8 31	26 10	1	m 2 16	19 3
		e 9 12a	26 1		e 7 56a	17 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Temperature both by day and night is in slight excess at Ambala, Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures are in excess and night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear, Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average except at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above normal in Berar and at Khandwa where night temperature is in slight defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is slightly above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division, but is in excess at Poona. Day temperature is above the average at several stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Mysore and southeast Madras. A few local thundershowers have also occurred in Malabar.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th October 1920.

The western disturbance is entering the northwest frontier. Rainfall has been local in southeast Madras and there have been a few falls over the rest of Madras and in Lower Burma, Bihar and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Salem half an inch; Tinnevelly, Cuddalore one; Nellore two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 25th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Departure since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	89.0	70.1	90	0.11	—	+0.03
Muskat	91.1	78.1	78	0	—	—0.21
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.4	67.1	52	—	2.30	—2.55
Rawalpindi	89.5	57.0	38	—	12.51	—2.75
Lahore	94.5	59 3	63	—	7.31	—7.01
Hissar	95.7	57 4	44	—	6.48	—6.75
Ambala	94.6	60.8	57	—	13.23	—11.57
Delhi	90.8	65 6	57	—	20.29	—2.38
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	93.7	67.8	44	—	20.91	—3 21
Mainpuri	94.8	62.0	68	—	20.11	—8.94
Jhansi	94.8	60. 0	61	—	19.00	—14.58
Cawnpore	92.0	66.1	71	—	20.06	—18 94
Allahabad	98.5	67.7	63	—	33.01	+5.68
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	[illegible]	67.8	36	—	1.48	—8.76
Karachi	84.[illegible]	75.4	92	—	0.56	—5.34
Ajmer	94.4	59.4	46	—	20.46	+2.20
Jalgaon	94.2	60.2	45	—	23.43	+7.07
Kotah	96.0	68.6	42	—	21.15	—3.45
Mount Abu	80.8	64.8	36	—	28.44	—22.71
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	67.1	62	—	10.40	—8.31
Dwarka	88.3	74.7	80	—	10.66	—5.09
Veraval	88.1	72.4	47	—	19 38	+1.72
Rajkot	101.9	66.1	33	—	19.19	—9.15
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	68.0	35	—	20.44	—5.74
Surat	99.3	76.8	46	—	37.14	—13 04
Ahmedabad	101.0	68.5	29	—	19.16	—9 40
Deesa	100.8	63 0	27	—	13.94	—9.06
Roonmeah	91.2	59.2	28	—	37.56	+0.24
Indore	91.1	58.8	45	—	34.06	+3.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.9	60.5	53	—	30.74	—20.46
Saugor	91.2	63.0	45	—	34.40	—7.35
Hoshangabad	91.4	61.9	50	—	30.73	—14.61
Khandwa	95.8	69.4	40	—	32.61	—4.85
Akola	97.0	67.4	38	—	19.47	—18 78
Amraoti	93.7	68.7	43	—	19.74	—16.74
Nagpur	90.8	62.6	55	—	27.21	—17.68
Chanda	91.1	62 6	57	—	28.32	—19 89
Raipur	88 7	64 3	60	—	35.96	—11 79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.6	74.9	78	—	39.78	—29 96
Ratnagiri	93.9	75.9	44	—	57.57	—40 38
Mormugoa	88.5	76.1	67	—	74.73	—14 33
Karwar	90.2	74.8	91	—	80.06	—34.79
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Mahableshwar	86.8	65.3	34	—	9.20	—11.2
Ahmednagar	92.6	64.3	38	—	9.55	—9.90
Poona	89 2	63.8	93	—	23.84	—0.13
Sholapur	93.6	70.8	52	—	12.57	—12 62
Bijapur	94.4	70 3	58	—	13 04	—3.65
Belgaum	87.8	67 4	71	—	39 54	—4 43
Aurangabad	92 2	68.	28	—	7.85	—17.0
Hyderabad (Deccan)	93.7	64 8	42	—	23.5	—19.92
Hyderabad	89.4	69 9	75	—	15. 6	—11 14
MALABAR & UPPER KONKAN—						
Mangalore	88.5	75.1	69	0.04	111.40	—3.16
Calicut	87.4	77.3	87	—	128.89	+16 46
Cochin	88.4	76.1	82	0.02	106.76	+23 59
Colombo	86.6	78 4	87	0.17	84.67	+3 57
MADRAS, EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	76 2	75	0.08	21.48	—1 76
Bellary	92.3	71.7	70	—	14.98	+0.31
Cuddapha	85 6	73.8	87	0.04	18 61	—4.18
Madras	89.0	74 9	93	0.84	9 01	—15 0
Bangalore	83.7	65.8	85	0.38	18.62	—5 84
Cumbatoor	89.6	71.2	78	0.04	5.66	—43 1
Trichinopoly	93 5	73.8	81	0.30	17 93	+0 46
Negapatam	89.1	75.4	80	0.35	15 66	—2.72

BANDRA ELECTIONS.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A protest has been sent to the Government through the Commissioner, Northern Division, by the Executive Committee of the Bandra Ratepayers Association against the recent resolution of the Municipality to postpone the elections, which had been fixed for November 6th.

The following are extracts from the representation:—

At a special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality, held on 16th October 1920, the following resolution was carried.—"That as regards the concession which Government have resolved to grant to Municipalities in their recent resolutions, they may be requested to extend them to this Municipality, so as to apply to the forthcoming elections and that the resolution when passed, should be telegraphed to Government and the Commissioner, for immediate sanction. In the meantime the Managing Committee may be requested to formulate detailed proposals on the points referred to in para 2 of the Government Resolution within a week."

"We may mention that 17 Councillors were present at the meeting; one abstained from voting, while 8 including the President, voted for the resolution and 8 voted against it and the resolution was carried by the casting vote of the President.

"We may draw your attention to the fact that when a notice, withholding the elections fixed for 12th April was published on the 8th April 1920, public feeling was greatly aroused and protest meetings of the citizens and ratepayers of Bandra were held on 11th and 18th April. A petition was sent to His Excellency the Governor in Council, which is under consideration, and we have not yet received the final reply thereto. In the said petition, the citizens had 'inter alia' prayed His Excellency to direct the Collector of Thana to fix an early date for the elections. In the meanwhile, the Municipality has again prepared the electoral roll, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Rules, and the same, we are informed, is printed, and the Municipality has already taken other incidental steps in connection with the forthcoming elections. A notice has been put up, fixing the 6th of November 1920, for holding the General election of Councillors.

"As will appear from the resolutions passed at the ratepayers meetings held on the 11th and 18th April, public feeling is strongly against the extension of the term of office of the present Counsillors. We need not repeat the grounds which have been dealt with in the citizens' representations in the course of this year. The Municipal staff has been engaged in the preparation of the electoral roll twice, and the ordinary work of the Municipality has suffered. We are informed that the work of recovering taxes, has been in arrears since January 1920, and the previous arrears due from tax-payers are not yet definitely ascertained. The work of preparing the new electoral roll cannot be taken up unless and until Goverment finally approve and sanction the proposals that will be placed by you with respect to this Municipality in consultation with the Municipality. It is desirable to prepare a comprehensive scheme, embodying the further advances in the direction mentioned in he G. R. and the public should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the several points. We propose to formulate our views and shall duly send them to the Municiptlity. This can be done satisfactorily only if sufficient time is given to the Councillors and the public.

"Thus, the said resolution is open to the construction that it is a device to obtain an extension of the term of office of the present Councillors, whose regime has been adversely criticised and has become unpopular. Any extension of the term of office of the present Councillors will, we assure you, exasperate public feeling in Bandra.

In order to prevent any possible misapprehension, we may mention that we are entirely in favour of liberalising the constitution of the Municipality in the directions mentioned in the Government Resolution.

"We may inform you that a public meeting of the citizens and rate payers of Bandra, will be held on Sunday the 24th October 1920, to consider the resolution passed by the Municipality.

"We have to request you, therefore, not to postpone the forthcoming elections, and not to extend the term of the present Councillors."

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO.

MATTERS "QUIETENING DOWN" IN SYRIA!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote on the 1st October:—One of latest educational developments is the establishment in Egypt of an American University, which is to be opened in Cairo towards the end of this year. The new university is incorporated under the American laws with the legal name of "American University of Cairo."

Matters seem to be quietening down in Syria. At any rate no news of any further incidents has filtered through while in Palestine Sir Herbert Samuel appears rapidly to be gaining the esteem of the people. He has made a tour of practically whole country and reception which he has had from Christians, Moslems, and Jews alike is indication of confidence everyone reposes in him. Palestine will, however, not be able seriously to set its house in order until its frontiers are settled. Difficult portions are the northern and eastern boundaries where the French are inclined to encroach. After an attack, last month, on the Damascus Railway the French levied heavy fine on the Arabs of Hauran and threatened to annex that district if payment were not made within the specified time. As regards the eastern boundary this has now been settled by our occupation of the country east of the Jordan at the invitation of the tribes inhabiting it.

The agreement come to is that the Arabs will administer the country, which is a very rich and fertile area with the assistance of whatever British officials they may ask for but that they will be under our protection as far as their relations with the adjoining regions and outside world are concerned.

A GREAT SECRET REVEALED.

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First, the Healing quality of Zam-Buk is supreme and far-famed. There is considerably more actual healing potency in one box of Zam-Buk than in a dozen tins of common, fatty ointment.

Zam-Buk also has an Antiseptic power three times as great as is commonly met with. This antiseptic side is the power that enables Zam-Buk to prevent the growth of injurious microbes in a wound or sore, or wherever the skin is diseased or damaged.

Joined to this is a Germicidal property many times more active than the crude acids used in many old-fashioned ointments. Carbolic ointments as germicides are coarse, bulky, and old-fashioned; while this germicidal Zam-Buk is highly active, refined, and concentrated.

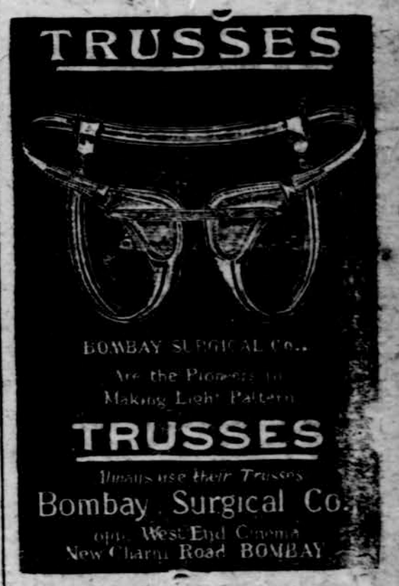
There are two kinds of Soothing action, and Zam-Buk possesses both. One part soothes the flesh, while the other soothes the nerves, so allaying pain and inflamation, and reducing swelling. Zam-Buk is thus as effective for tired feet and sprains as for allaying the terrible itching in eczema, ringworm, or piles.

As a Deodorant, Zam-Buk covers offensive odours present in discharging adscesses, bad legs, ulcers, and running eczema.

The Stimulative quality in Zam-Buk enables the balm to act as a tonic on the surrounding flesh and to hasten the growth of new healthy skin. This makes Zam-Buk very valuable for use as an embrocation, and, in conjunction with its Penetrative quality, gives Zam-Buk special value in ailments, like rheumatism and sciatica.

Zam-Buk is the pure herbal balm which is all medicine. Thus it differs entirely from the old ointments and salves which contain only a small proportion of medicine, the rest being crude oil or animal fat. Zam-Buk is universally recognised as the unrivalled skin remedy. In all parts of India it has cured tens of thousands of Eczema, Bad Legs, Ulcers, Delhi Sores, Poisoned Wounds, Stings, Bites, Burns etc.

Zam-Buk is sold by Chemists, Bazaars, etc. at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. By post for Re. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq. Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay; E. Brooks and Co., Karachi; E. M. deSouza and Co., Rangoon; and The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.



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Economic & Financial Review.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Report of the Stores Committee is one of the best and the most human documents ever issued from the Government Press. The general public has come to look with disfavour upon all committees appointed by the Government—and naturally so—for whenever a Committee is appointed the apparent object is to issue a hush-hush report and to make recommendations calculated to white-wash either some officials or some policy of the Government. The report of the Stores Committee differs sharply from all such documents and goes to the root of the problem of Government purchases by making broad recommendations for the re-organisation of the whole department and for the putting into practice all Government rules which were upto this time respected only in non-observance. Theoretically Government rules required purchases of Indian articles but the officials concerned with purchases for the Goverment managed to drive a coach and four through this and the result was that encouragement to Indian industries was not forthcoming to the extent to which both the public and the Government expected. The Indian Industrial Commission carried on enquiries with regard to this and the Indian Merchants' Chamber gave it as their evidence before it that Indian made articles whenever procurable should invariably be purchased and every possible effort should be made to encourage local manufactures. Before the report of the Industrial Commission was published the Indian Munitions Board was organised and from what experience it derived of purchases on a colossal scale for the purposes of the war the Hon Sir Thomas Holland rightly said that a Stores Purchases Commission should be appointed to collect evidence with regard to this important branch of Government activities. The Munitions Board had to make purchases of indigenous articles as all imports were stopped and England required British goods for her own purposes. It was a big national question as to what India should do if placed again in the same circumstances in which she was during the war. The only solution can be that India should be self-centered with regard to her supplies so that in any future eventualities even if sea-communication is disturbed the national life would go and the defensive or offensive preparations also would go on undisturbed.

How to make India self-centered.

This can only be by the direct encouragement to the indigenous industries by the State and such an encouragement means that the State purchases must comprise indigenous articles only. The Indian Chamber put this point very well before the Stores Committee when emphasizing that in deciding tenders preference should be given to goods manufactured in India whenever they were of suitable quality, even though the price was slightly higher. The Stores Committee with refereshing candour confesses that a review of the Stores purchase policy of the Government of India from year or two onwards leads to two prominent conclusions, viz., (1) that the Government of India have not been generally successful in the efforts made by them from time to time to procure relaxation of the Stores rules in respect of the encouragement of local industries and of the local purchases of imported Stores and (2) that this failure has been contributed to largely by the influence of the Stores Department of an the Consulting Engineer to the India Office. It is now proposed that a separate Stores Department should be established in India and the Committee considers that the time has now come when the Secretary of State should delegate to the Government of India full control over the details of the Stores rules. They definitely lay down that complete freedom should be granted India in the matter and that it should be accepted as a policy not only in theory but also in practice that all Stores required the Public Services shall be obtained in India wherever they are procurable in the local markets of suitable quality and reasonable price, preference being to articles Indian origin. These principles are very salutory and it may be hoped that the Government will not jettison them but adopt them in practice sincerely and seriously.

Personnel of the Department.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber emphasized that in recruiting for the Agency preference must be given to Indians when their qualifications were equal and that deliberate effort must be made to train Indians to qualify them for all posts in the Department. It is gratifying to see that this policy is endorsed by the Stores Committee. It says that whenever suitably qualified men can be obtained in India to fill vacancies—preference shall be given to statutory natives of India. This is as it should be. It has been urged several times with regard to the employment of Indians in several departments that they had not got the necessary qualifications for the purposes. This plea cannot be held valid with regard to the employment of Indans in the Stores department. We know the Munitions Board raised the same plea when claims of Indians were urged. There are Indians however, who have got very good engineering qualifications and very good commercial experience of buying and selling. In fact it is the experience of leading merchants in Bombay that Indians are in no way inferior to other people with regard to dealing in stores or Mechanical Engineering. As this is so, surely Government should adopt the recommendations of the Stores Commitee and give preference to Indians wherever possible. If they are not employed in the Stores department it will only mean that they will not receive the valuable experience which is always obtained from working in such departments and this will re-act even on the country as a whole.

Government and Reverse Councils.

The Government have replied to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that they do not intend to re-start selling of Reverse Councils nor the selling gold. This is as it should be. The Government have been following a vacillating policy for the last 10 months and it is now high time that instead of being buffetted hither and thither by every passing breeze they should seriously set themselves to the task of freeing the financial and currency policy of the Government, of all the incubus which has clung to it recently. The Southern India Hides and Skin Merchants' Association has also sent a telegram pressing upon the Government of India the advisability of not re-starting all such selling. In fact that is the policy for which the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Madras Hides and Skin Merchants' Association have consistently fought during the last 10 months. The latter has already sent a telegram and it is surprising why the former has not done so. It is true that the Government have now changed their policy according to the recommendations of the Indian Chamber but just as a consistent agitation was kept up against the recent policy of the Government so now also all the activities should not cease but one must always be on the alert to see that the Government do not bow down to the interested agitation set up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and others. It is now realised that despite the change in the legislation Government have not been able to get into practical effect their new standard of ratio. If it is not possible to have this done and if despite all the efforts and manipulations of the Government the sovereign is worth according to the exchange about Rs. 13 and according to the bazaar about Rs. 17, it is high time that the Government changed their recent legislation. It is no use fighting against obvious facts.

Decline in Prices

Reuter wired some time back that a downward movement in prices had begun in the United States. The news disturbed some of the markets here which at the same time it cheered the hearts of the host consumers. Even at the time are thought that there was no reason for being unduly optimistic regarding that piece of news. This caution is justified by what is stated in an American commercial paper which is known for its sober and thoughtful views. "The decline in most of the commodity markets seems to have been halted, though sugar and coffee are both lower. Silk, which led the commodities both in the order and receiptance of its decline is again tending upward, while some improvement in the demand at retail is reported."

It is doubtful if in this country we are coming to period of a fall in prices. Though temparary factors like the finance situation there may be or lower levels seen in some lines but otherwise low prices are still far off.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 21nd

			Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			8,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indians			—
" " Imports			—
Mid. American, Spot			17.23
Egyptian F G.F. Sakels			43.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.		19.52
	Mar.		19.00
	May		19.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		19.0
	Mar.		18.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	14.66+ 1
Nov.	
Dec.	14.41+ 8
Jan.	14.13—14
Feb.	
Mar.	14.62 14
April	
May	13.96—12
June	
July	13.40—18
Aug.	—
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Oct. 2 nd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Oct.	16 68
Nov.	14 46
Dec.	14.58
Jan.	14 46
Feb.	
Mar.	14.30
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	14 08
Aug.	—
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd

Months	To-day's prices.
Oct.	15.44
Nov.	15 12
Dec.	15.24
Jan.	15.00
Feb.	14.84
March	14.57
April.	14 76
May	14 6[illegible]
June	14 60
July	14 41
Aug.	14 32
Sept.	14 16

Tone :—Firm.

Manchester market :—Firmer. Generally larger turnover

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd

M.G. Bengal Good	7 45
" " Fully Good	8.25
" " Fine	9 [illegible]
" No. 1 Comra Good	10 76
" " " Fully Good	11 76
" " " Fine	12.30
" Broach Good M.G.	12 10
" " " "	12 86
" " " "	[illegible]
" Sclade Good	7.37
" " Fully Good	8.07
" " Fine	8.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 22nd

Total Actual Export	bales. 5 000
" Forwarded	55 000
" Imports	85,000
" Stock	990,000
Actual Weekly Sales	11,000
Water Twist	5/6
Printers Cloth	75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 2 nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	32, [illegible]
" Exports to Great Britain	17, 00
" " to Contl ent	[illegible]
Futures at New York Jan.	18 80— 2
" " Mar.	18 —3
" " May	19 [illegible]—0
Spot Cotton at New York	20.50
" " Orleans	18.60 Unc gd
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	18 [illegible]—0[illegible]
" " Mar.	18.0 — [illegible]
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	[illegible]
Demand Bills	3.44 6
Silver Commercial Bars	[illegible]
U. S. Mixed Refined	5[illegible]
Do. Foreign	5[illegible]

New York, Oct 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3[illegible]
" Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]
" " to Continent	32 000
Futures at New York Jan	20.7
" " Mar	19.80
" " May	19 0
Spot Cotton at New York	21 60
" " Orleans	19 00
Future at New Orleans Jan.	19 [illegible]
" " Mar.	[illegible]
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	7 16/0
Demand Bills	3.44 [illegible]
Silver Commercial Bars	[illegible]
U. S. Mixed Refined	5[illegible]
Do. Foreign	5[illegible]

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	220.000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	36 000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	70 000
Week's Exports to Japan	2, 00
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,0 [illegible].000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1 [illegible].000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 22nd

Rentes 3%	[illegible]
Bar Silver Spot	[illegible]
" 3 months hence	[illegible]
Gold Loan	American and continental
Selling Chief Inactive Quiet.	
Discount Rate of England Bank 7 per cent	
Since 10th April 1920	
Discount Rate 3 m/st	[illegible]
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 [illegible]
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	[illegible]
" " " 6 "	[illegible]
Bar Gold (per oz.)	[illegible]
Interest day to day loans	[illegible]
" 7 days market loans	[illegible]
Telegraphic Transfers	[illegible]
Consols 2½	[illegible]
Rupee Paper 5[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Stock—3½ sterling Loans	[illegible]
Government securities 5 %	[illegible]
On London at Paris	[illegible]

BRANDS.

Chartered Bank	[illegible]
Hongkong Bank	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 22nd

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	[illegible]
Victory Bonds 4%	[illegible]
War Loan 5% 1929/47	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 22nd

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	12/0
Argentine Value	[illegible]

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Bombay usual Build Oct.-Nov. Sellers	[illegible]
Rapeseed Yellow Camras, 416 lbs ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	[illegible]
Rapeseed, Bruns., Calcutta 416 lbs ex-Ship Oct Nov sellers	[illegible]
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Calcutta, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov Nearest Farmer	[illegible]
Linseed, Argentine, La Plata, Oct.-Nov. Paid Buyers	[illegible]
Undecorticated, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Nearest	[illegible]
Tone Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct Sellers	[illegible]

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	[illegible]
Standard Copper G.M.B.	[illegible]
Copper Braziers	[illegible]
Yellow Metals	[illegible]
Spelter	[illegible]
Corrugated Sheets	[illegible]

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	[illegible]
Do Do Oct.-Nov. Buyers	[illegible]
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. sellers	[illegible]
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct Nov. Sellers	[illegible]
Tone :—Very slow and without business	

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec	[illegible]
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct Paid Buyers	[illegible]
Tone :—Inactive Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was reported in the Marwari Bazar. The Room quotation was Rs. 420.

Our market for ready cotton remained as quiet as ever on Saturday last, and about Rs. 800 were reported to have been sold to local spinners, while exporters are doing very little. Owing to absence of business in new crop contracts our market looks very inactive.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd. Oct. 1920.

Cotton	5,664	Bales
Wheat	6471	Quts
Linseed	3,468	"
Rape, etc	885	"
Gingelly seed	1 097	"
Poppyseed	149	"
Groundnuts	2 752	"
Castorseed	1 8 8	"
Rice	234 6 3	"
Myrabolams	180	"
Cottonseed	2,024	"
Mowrasee	5 0	"
Gram	87	"
Jowar	918	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	141	"
Retree	761	"
Coal	1,121	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS OF YARN.

Oct. 25th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. as. p
Dyed 1	—No. 12	1 0 0
2	—No. 20	0 15 3
Grey	—No. 12	1 0 0
"	—No. 16	1 0 0
"	—No. 20	1 0 0
"	—No. 40/1	2 7 0
"	—No. 40/2	2 7 0
"	—No. 20	2 5 0

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal	—	245	225	190
M.G. Inland Punjab	—	2 5	215	190
M.G. Comra No. 3	215	220	225	—
Central P. No. 1	400	275	250	—
Do. No. 2	360	235	200	—

METAL.

Quoted rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations Oct 21th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	5/6	88 0 0
[illegible]	5/	85 0 -
[illegible]	4½	82 0 0
[illegible]	4½	82 0 0
[illegible]	4½	82 0 0
[illegible]	2	37 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 21th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	73 0 0
[illegible]	4	62 0 0
[illegible]	4½	62 0 0
[illegible]	4½	62 0 0
[illegible]	4½	62 0 0
[illegible]	2	31 0 0
Yellow Copper Bars	—	—
Rods 5/8 to 3/4	—	85 0 0
Copper sheets-Hard	—	51 0 0
Iron Bars	—	24 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bazar

Bombay, Oct 21th 1920, 6 p.m.

Seeds	Quantity Tendered	Rate Delivered
	Bs. as. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat White, Delhi Fine	60 0 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore Fine	60 0 0	0 0 0
Barley Colaba	40 0 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Bombay A sort	12 0 0	14 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 0 0	14 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	14 10 0
Linseed, Bombay Small	12 0 0	13 2 0
" Delhi	12 0 0	13 2 0
Safflowers, White Fine	30 0 0	37 0 0
" Bombay Fine	30 0 0	37 0 0
" Delhi	30 0 0	37 0 0
Niger Fine	30 0 0	37 0 0
Niger Small	30 0 0	37 0 0
Rapeseed, White	30 0 0	37 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown	30 0 0	37 0 0
Gingelly, White	30 0 0	37 0 0
Gingelly, Black	30 0 0	37 0 0
Groundnuts	30 0 0	37 0 0
Castorseed	30 0 0	37 0 0
Poppyseed, White	30 0 0	37 0 0
Poppyseed, Black	30 0 0	37 0 0
Cottonseeds	30 0 0	37 0 0
Cottonseeds	52 0 0	10 0 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	0 11 0
Linseed May	13 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 27/4.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7½.
D. D. on London, 1/7-5/16.
Credit 3 M/s. D. A., 1/8½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 153.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 173.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.45½.
Paris Cross rate, Frs. 55.50.
London Silver spot D., 52/5.
London Silver forward D. 52/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 95.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 83.
3½ per cent. Paper, 53.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municial Tanas, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market dropped considerably owing to speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,550, By. Cotton 1,000, By. Dyeing 2,800, Century 900, Cent. India 4,945 Colaba Land 2,500, Crescent 5 7/8, Currimbhoy 1.145, David 1,492/8, Fazulbhoy 1,600, Finlay 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 555, Kastoorchand 1,700, Kohinoor 3 410, New Great 915, Pearls 1,035, Phoenix 915, Shapurji 362/8, Simplex 770, Swan 1,040, Swadeshi 4,460, Tata Mill 1,900.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 785, By. Burma 675, By. Burma N. 1,210 pr, Bt., Burma Petrol 15/12, Bundi Cement 41, By. Tramway 660, By. Steam 440, Ind. Cement 345, Kalni Ord 230 Kalni Defd 1,150, New India Ins. par, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd. 670, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 242/8, Tata Bank 24/8 Scindia Steam 9 dis.

MUHARRAM DISTURBANCES AT PILIBHIT.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Oct 23.

An officiall account of the recent Muharram disturbances at Philbhit is published. It says some Mahomedans suddenly got an idea in to their heads. Swang was being performed in temple and a crowd rushed up the lane, doing some damage to the property enroute, attacked the outer gate of the temple and forced it open. Armed police, who had been brought out to the spot, fired a few rounds mostly in air but one Mahomedan was hit in the abdomen with buckshot and died 21 hours later. The Collector and Superintendent of Police rushed to the scene and by mere harangued the mob for some time and the crowd dispersed. The Commissioner arrived in Pilbhit the same morning. Hindus, in connection with Behar procession due to take place that afternoon, had gone to that same temple to get out their flags. This act appears to have taken as a challenge by Mahomedans, who proceeded to assault the Hindus and riots broke out in various parts of the town; Hindus from roofs throwing brickbats on Mahomedans, who in excited groups were trying to effect entry into the houses. Certain number of Hindus were beaten and some Mahomedans were injured by brickbats. The police were unable to cope with these scattered affrays and the situation became seriously 2 p.m. In response to wire half a company of British troops arrived from Bareilly by 8 p.m. The situation began to get quieter gradually and confidence was restored. Conferences of leading Hindus and Mahomedans were convened and settlement arrived at, when British troops returned to Bareilly

HOW HUNGARY FREED HERSELF.

SEQUEL TO HER ARMED EFFORT.

The following the conclusion of Mr. V. J. Patel's lecture on "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation in Hungary,," delivered on Sunday before last at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League and the National Union.

Four days later, Julius Andrassy, who had fought in 1848 for Hungarian Freedom, and for whose apprehension His Majesty had been pleased to offer a reward of several thousand Crowns, was summoned also to Vienna. Andrassy, after the defeat of 1849, escaped to France where he lived for years in exile, returning to Hungary on the Proclamation of Amnesty. When, in response to the Emperor's telegram he went to Vienna, it was to be informed by the Emperor that he desired him to undertake the formation of a National Ministry for Hungary, responsible to the Hungarian Parliament, with Andrassy himself as Premier.

On the 15th of February 1867, the Hungarian Parliament reassembled at Pesth to hear the reply to the "Last Word." It came in the form of a Royal Rescript suspending the conscription Law and all other obnoxious laws until such time as the Hungarian Parliament declared itself willing to adoption them and restoring the Constitution of Hungary. The reading of the Rescript was followed by prolonged cheering from the Deputies; which, taken up by the waiting crowds outside, rolled and echoed through the streets like the roar of Artillery. The appearance in the streets of the hunted patriot of eighteen years before—Julius Andrassy, now Prime Minister of Free Hungary was signalised by he continuous shouting of "Elien a Haza"—"My country for ever," the words with which a previous Prime Minister of Free Hungary and Count Batthany went to his death at the hands of the Austrians. At night Budhapest flamed with bonfires and shone with Illuminations and next day its citizens—and the people elsewhere—busied themselves tearing down all Austrian Flags, ensigns and devices—particularly the double-headed eagle-brother to the lion and Unicorn—and burning them in the streets to the chant of the Marseillaise or Petofi's National Anthem. The proceedings however, being likely to lead to great boisterousness, the National Anthem The proceedings, however, being likely to lead to greatest boisterousness, the National Government issued a proclamation it was its very first—to the people, ordering them not to tear down any more of the Austrian emblems as the officers of the National Government would remove them themselves.

THE AUSGLEICH AGREEMENT.

Under the Ausgleich or the agreement between Deak on the part of the Hungarian Parliament and Beaust on the part of the Austrians, ratified by the Emperor as King of Hungary, the relation of Hungary to Austria is definitely laid down. By it the King pledges himself to uphold in all respects the Constitution, privileges and territorial independence of Hungary, to convoke within the year another Parliament, if one Hungarian Parliament be dissolved, to recognise the right of Hungary alone to decide on what her contribution to the Military forces of the Common forces of the common army shall be. Under the Ausgleich Hungary does not recognise any authority in the Parliament of Vienna, and is free to conclude treaties and arrangements with other nations, on the footing of a free independent Nation without consultation with Austria except in certain specified circumstances. Hungary also retains her National Army—Honveds, which she herself raises and pays, her national flags and national ensigns, supreme power over all her territory, her own language, none other being legal in Public Offices, courts of law, and in the State Document.

Not all in Hungary considered the Ausgleich satisfactory. The Republicans adhered to the belief that any connection with Austria was a source of weakness, not strength to Hungary. And when Francis Joseph came to Pesth for his Crowning, the Republican Deputies who numbered thirteen, held aloof from participation in the ceremonies. But they freely and frankly admitted that Deak had done magnificently for Hungary, and they discountenanced any display of hostility to Francis Joseph on the occasion.

Francis Joseph, who was a tactful man, appreciates this attitude of the Extreme Left, and marked his appreciation by issue of a proclamation which caused him to be personally esteemed by those who were his political Antagonists. It was a proclamation removing any disability and every penalty inflicted for opposition to Austrian rule and an invitation to all Hungarian Exiles to return and share in the new freedom of their Country. In this proclamation Francis Joseph used no words that might hurt the feeling of any of his antagonists he did not call it "an amnesty" nor a "pardon." He wrote: "I Francis Josef, hereby annul all decrees and penalties inflicted upon my Hungarian subjects for any political causes up to this date and restore of lands forfeited, fines exacted, etc. It was kingly proclamation, and the exiles said so, while some of them refused to take advantage of it. Francis Josef followed this up by ameliorating a resentation made him in Pesth of 100,000 ducats to the widows and orphans of the Hungarians who had been slain in the War of Independence—a presentation which greatly added to his popularity.

On the 8th of June, 1867—eighteen years after the armed effort of Hungary to maintain her Constitution had been crushed in the blood of her people—Francis Josef was in Pesth to formally restore the Constitution of 1848, and placed himself as King of Hungary to defend it with his life.

"DEAK WAS AN HONEST MAN."

For three days Pesth and all Hungary abandoned itself to feasting and merriment, and then resumed its business with seriousness and energy. But Deak did not participate in the rejoicing and merry-making. He was a quiet man and disliked fuss. The Parliament of Hungary—Royalists and Republicans—voted that he should set on Palestine of Hungary that is Protestor and crown Francis Josef. He declined to do so. Francis Josef anxiously asked Andrassy how he could honour Deak. "Sire," said Andrassy, "you have wealth, titles, offices, and decorations a your disposal; you can honour other men with none of them—but with them you cannot honour Deak." The King then sent Deak a photograph of himself and the Queen in a diamond mounted frame. Deak declined to accept it, but when the King pressed him anxiously to know some way in which he could express he esteem and gratitude he felt for one who so long had been his resolute antagonist, "Sire" Deak replied "when I am dead, you can say "Francis Deak was an honest man."

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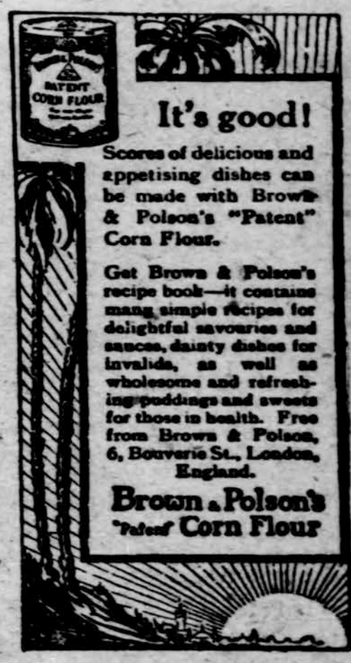

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

BOMAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO DAY.

Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
First day of the elocution competition for Hindu ladies, organised by the B. P. Social Reform Association, Hirabag, C. P. Tank, 4 to 9 p.m.
Cricket: Rajputana v. "Times of India" C. C.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Cricket: Rajputana v. Islam Gymkhana (First day.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Declaration of results of B. E. Exams. (Civil and Mechanical).
Cricket: Rajputana v. Islam Gymkhana, (Second day).

RYL. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	2.00	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	12.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Railway. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiwar Express	7.45	9.45
Past Essenger	21.30	4.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA:—Mrs. C. D'Souza, widow of the late Mr. Sylvester Peter de Souza, died at 8 p.m. Monday (25th inst.) at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra. Funeral at 5 p.m. this evening (26th). Friends and relations kindly accept this as the only intimation.

IN MEMORIAM.

KARVE.—In loving and sacred memory of late Mr. Vishwanath Vishnu Karve, Pleader, Khamgaon, who died on 25th October, 1915, at the early age of 37 years. Inserted by his sorrowing brother.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Elocution Competition, for Hindu ladies commences on the 26th inst., and will be held daily from 4 to 9 p.m. (S. T.), up to the 29th inst. at Hirabag near C. P. Tank. The prize-distribution ceremony will be held on the 29th inst.

THE PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Press Workers' Union was held at the Hira Baug under the presidentship of Mr. Lukshimidas Rowji Tairsee to express the sense of sorrow at the death of Sheth Hassamalli Abdulally, and to elect delegates to the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held on 31st instant.

KNOCKED TO DEATH BY VICTORIA.

At the Coroner's Court an enquiry was held touching the death of a Hindu girl, Bayabai, aged ten years. It is said the deceased was living with her parents at Wadi Bunder. On Thursday evening she was about to cross Frere Road, when she was knocked down by hack victoria No. 1173, which was driven by one Esa Moosa, very fast and on the wrong side of the Road. Instantly after knocking down the girl, the victoria entered Poona Street in a rash manner and was broken on the foot-path, and then the driver disappeared. The girl was put in a military lorry which was passing by, and removed to J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down by victoria No. 1173, which was driven in a rash and negligent manner and on the wrong side of the road, by one Esa Moosa.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

TWO LITTLE ONES BURNT TO DEATH

A fire resulting in the death of two male children broke out in a hut at Matunga on Sunday noon. The hut belonged to one Shakubai who lived there with her husband and two grand-children, aged five years and eighteen months, respectively. On Sunday, Shakubai went out at 11 a.m. leaving the two children in the hut. Some time after, a neighbour found the hut on fire, raised an alarm and informed the Fire Brigade whereupon engines from Chinchpokli Mahim and Dadar appeared at the scene and prevented the fire from spreading. Nobody knew that the two children were in the hut till Shakubai arrived, when the hut was already reduced to ashes. They were subsequently brought of ashes but dead. The cause of the fire was unknown.

At an inquest held on the bodies of the two children, at the coroner's court, a verdict of deaths from burns resulting from the hut in which they were living, having caught fire by some means unknown, was returned.

JURY'S VERDICT ON HORNBY VELLARD TRAGEDY.

At the Coroner's Court, the Coroner and a jury, resumed the inquest regarding the death of Mr. L. S. Barker, a European, aged about thirty-eight, who shot himself with a revolver at the Hornby Vellard on the 20th instant.

Mr. T. C. Ross, Assistant Storekeeper, Mazagaon Docks, giving evidence before the jury, said the deceased was a stock-taker at the Dockyard. Witness produced a certificate from Lt.-Col Steel which showed that the deceased suffered from onerous symptoms and that on the strength of this certificate he was granted a return passage to Basra. Lately he appeared to have some trouble but he did not say anything about it.

Dr. Edulji Treasurywalla said he treated the deceased in 1915 for nervous disorders. About a year ago he again came to him and was still suffering from nervous disorders. He seemed to have been worried.

The jury after hearing some further evidence returned a verdict of death caused by his having shot himself through the head with a revolver whilst suffering from nervous disorders.

WESTERN INDIAN "LIBERALS."

"STEP BY STEP" THEORY.

The first annual meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall in Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Dinsha E. Wacha. The Council's report giving details of the work done by the Association was adopted.

PROCEEDING ON WELL-TRIED LINES.

Mr. K. Natarajan said if anybody had any doubts as to the utility of an association of this kind when it was started twelve months ago he would realise that there was no room for such doubts any longer. He did not know what view people took of the development of the present situation. There were many aspects of them which must fill them with gloom and disappointment, but as there was always a silver lining to a cloud, there was a siver lining to the present situation also. They were no longer left in doubt as to the main issue on which Indian politics would be divided. It was not the Reforms scheme, nor the Punjab situation, nor the Khilafat movement as from time to time they had been put forward as excuses for that division. It was now made clear that the fundamental difference was, whether the political evolution of India was to proceed on the well-tried lines on which it had proceeded till now, or whether it was to proceed on the lines indicated by the so-called non-co-operation movement. What were the lines on which their political and national evolution had so far proceeded? These lines had been planned and laid down for them by a long series of men—by Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhoy Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, G. K. Gokhale, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others Where they going to stick to the lines which had been laid down, so to say, by their national ancestors, or were they going to tread the dubious path of non-coopeartion?

It seemed to him that the lines of national reconstruction which had been laid down for them by those who had gone before them, were lines of all-round progress—progress religious, social and industrial, as well as political. They led to those great ideals which inspired the great nations of the world, like America, England and France.

Were they going to pursue these lines, or those which led them backwards to a state of things which existed in this country many centuries ago? This was the issue which they had to contend against in the near future.

It seemed to him that although they might not have great reason to be proud of their numbers as compared with the thousands that flocked to the other standards, he thought as they went on towards their goal slowly, steadily and without irritation, the sober good sense of the country would rally round to their cause in the near future. In the pursuit of their aims they should not forget their traditional Indian methods. These methods were not to kick away the ladder on which they had risen and not to abuse and vilify and hold to public scorn their leaders and the great men who had gone before them, and to put themselves forward as saviours of mankind.

WHAT LIBERALS STAND FOR.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said it had been said by a newspaper which professed to represent the nationalists of India that the Moderates had moderation only when they had to deal with and speak of the Government, but when they criticised their political opponents, namely, the nationalists and extremists, as they were called, then they were immoderate. Now, their friends of the Nationalist Party with whose political opinions they did not agree, or their friends and brothers of the non-cooperation movement with whom they did not agree, were after all their own kith and kin. They might not agree but he would say after a public life of 48 years that the party with which the Moderates had been identified had never spoken of its opponents with anything like violence or virulence. They might have used strong language, but he thought they were rather the victims of immoderate language. That being the case and having regard to the references which had been made by Mr. Natarajan it seemed rather a wild thing to say that of late their party had been moderate in reference to the Government and immoderate in speaking of its political opponents. They wished to carry on their work with dignity and he hoped they would never speak of their political opponents in a violent tone or indulge in personalities. Let them behave as gentlemen; let them behave as true Indians. They would follow the tradition of their party of being just and free from rancour in what they said and did. Let him say this that the object of their party was not to increase the bitterness of the times, but to look ahead to real future of the country, and if they were against the non-co-operation movement and if they carried on their propaganda against it with all the strength at their command, they did so believing that it was a movement which was fraught with disastrous consequences to not only the political, but also the social, religious and industrial progress of the country. With regard to the work they had been doing it had been stated that they were trying to support the Government and in opposing the non-co-operation movement they were playing the part of 'jo hukamwalas.' But their report was a proof against that. Even Mr. Gandhi acknowledged to him soon after the Punjab tragedy that the assistance which Sir Dinsha Wacha and his party had afforded by making certain representations to the Government was of great value. They never spared Government in their criticism, and, if necessary, they criticised mercilessly. But at the same time they had tried to bear in mind political proportion and good sense. That was their motto. They felt that whatever their Indian people might be they were for order, for peace and for sane and steady progress, and that any rash steps taken wildly would at last lead their country to disaster.

WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL SUICIDE.

The Chairman said so far as the defence of the Moderate of Liberal Party was concerned they stood on their own legs. Their work was before the public. Mr. Natarajan had rightly said that they were doing nothing but going on the old lines of their liberal policy, which meant progress—progress step by step and stage by stage—until they reached the goal of their aspirations. The goal of their aspirations was still a little far off, but the policy of the Liberal Party since 1885 was to go step by step to realise that goal which was so near them now. He had always faith in liberalism. The history of the English reforms from the year 1832 the many events that had since happened, and the struggles between the Tories and Whigs had more and more confirmed his belief in the creed of liberalism. That being the case they had nothing to fear. Their work might be slow. For a time it might be that they might have to lie down but as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta once said they were lying down to rise again with the strength of a lion. They would go step by step until the time sobriety and sanity came to the country; and liberalism would win at last. It might be said that they had a small number. It was true, but the smallness of number was no criterion in matters political. Real strength lay in sobriety and balance of mind. The leaders of mobocracy might play to the gallery as much as they liked, but he thought the time was near when they would see that the vicious doctrine of non-co-operation would die of surfeit. Those who were going in for non-co-operation were doing nothing but committing political suicide.

Sir Narayan moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said so long as his life lasted he would not go out of public life. Non-co-operation was bound to die, because there was no vitalising principle about it. It was sowing and instilling poison in the minds of innocent men; and it was necessary to inoculate them with some kind of antidote.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Owing to fluctuations of exchange Lucky Day Sales Calcutta, were not satisfactory on Saturday and there were very few sales.

* * * * *

A Calcutta message of October 23rd says:—Telegraph transfers one shilling seven three-fourths pence. Demand Bills one shilling seven three-eighth pence, and that stock and share market is now closed for the Pujah holidays. (A.P.)

* * *

The "Pioneer" understands that provisionally the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India will hold their first meeting at Simla in order to discuss certain questions. (A.P.)

* * *

H. E. the Viveroy left Nagpur for Jubbulpore on Monday morning by motor, his departure from Nagpur and arrival at Jubbulpore being private. He will have arrived at Jubbulpore to-day at 1 p.m.

* * *

The fourth sessions of the All India Cow Conference will be held at Nagpur during the Congress week. Suggestions regarding Presidentship of the conference may be sent to Mr. W. R. Puranik, Secretary, Secretary local Gorakshana Sabha.

* * *

The Colootola Muslim Trades Association have telegraphed Finance Secretary to Government of India strongly supporting views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on exchange question and drawing attention to the perilous condition of the Import trade and to the enormous losses suffered by the Importers and seeking Government intervention for the betterment of the Import trade. (A.P.)

* * * * *

The Secretary Calcutta Iron Merchants Association has sent the following resolution to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India Simla:—"This Association strongly requests the Government to stabilise Exchange by arbitrarily fixing it at two shillings without resuming sale of reverse counfils which aggravate tightness of money market. Importers suffering ruinous loss. Immediate intervention urgently needed to avoid crisis.

* * *

Treasury Bills sold during the week ending the 16th instant amounted to Rs. 1,15,85,000 the details being six months bills 13,50,000; nine months 80,000, and twelve months 1,01,55,000 inclusive of 1,00,00,000 issued to paper currency reserve. The total paid off during the week was 1,18,15,000 and the total outstanding on the 18th instant 94,43,90,000 inclusive of 61,26,00,000 issued to the paper currency reserve.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Delhi:—The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi having demanded a fresh security of Rs. 1,000 from the Universal Printing Works, Delhi, Lala Shimbhunath Chopra, its proprietor, has decided to republish his weekly Urdu newspaper, the "Bharat Sewak," last month, when the declarations were filed to have it printed at the Universal Printing Works instead of the Sri Ram Press. The Magistrate demanded a security of Rs. 500 but Lala Shimbanath withdrew his declaration on the ground that the Magistrate was not justified in demanding this security and that this order was against the rulings of the Press Act, 1910.

The "Bharat Sewak" will come out on first November.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Total mortality of the city on Sunday was 160 as against 151 on the corresponding day last year and 196 in 1919. Neither deaths nor attacks took place either from cholera, or plagre or small-pox.

WATER FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

CITY FATHERS IN CONFERENCE.

CORPORATION'S PROPOSALS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday. Col. Wedgwood, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, arrived shortly before the proceedings commenced and was introduced by the President to the members present. He watched the proceedings for some time and then left.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution No. 701 dated the 22nd April, 1920, regarding the system of postal deliveries. The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:—"It will be seen from this report that the Post Master General admits that the delivery work in Bombay has fallen short of what it was in pre-war days.

The plans forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. 10413, dated the 14th June 1917, illustrated the application of this method which allots odd numbers to one side of the street and even numbers to the other and omits numbers in either series when necessary so as to make the numbers of houses opposite to one another correspond. This was sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 2438, dated the 16th July 1917. Soon after the Commissioner submitted for the sanction of the Corporation plans showing the numbers proposed to be given to houses in Lower Colaba Road and to the Military Buildings in Upper Colaba. This was sanctioned by Corporation Resolution No. 5329, dated the 22nd November 1917. The scale of charges to be levied for fixing new numbers in all the above localities has also been sanctioned by Corporation Resolution No. 4154, dated the 19th September, 1918 Thus it will be seen that this question has already received due attention of the Corporation and the Municipal executive. In view of the importance of the work, however, the Committee recommend that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the completion of the works already sanctioned and to submit proposals at an early date for the introduction of the new system of numbering houses in the remaining parts of the city. As to the Post Master-General's suggestion that every office, firm and shop should have a separate delivery letter box the Committee recommend that the Post Master-General be informed that, while the Corporation are of opinion that it would facilitate the delivery work if this suggestion were adopted by all concerned, they consider it inadvisable on their part to take any steps in the matter."

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the report be adopted and a copy forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action, that as recommended by the Committee in paragraph 3 of the report the Commissioner be requested to expedite the completion of the works already sanctioned for the naming of streets and the numbering of houses in the city and to submit proposals at an early date for the introduction of the numbering of houses in the remaining parts of Bombay; and that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Post Master-General, Bombay Circle, with reference to his letter No. 2570, dated the 1st May, 1920.

Mr. P. J Marzban seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said he and his son recently went to find out a particular house at Lamington Road but failed to locate it after a search of three hours. He suggested that the new system of numbering houses should be applied to the houses in all parts of the city.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Dr. Viegas wanted to get at that house perhaps in connection with the forthcoming elections. But nobody was to blame in the matter because the Corporation's last resolution in regard to the numbering of houses referred to the Fort ward alone, and Lamington Road was comparatively newly-built.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said a very satisfactory system prevailed in Calcutta and there should be no difficulty in numbering houses in Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Commissioner, said he thought both the Corporation and the Municipal executive were to blame to a certain extent in this matter. Under the old Act the duty was laid on the Commissioner to put numbers on houses. But under the present Act, the Commissioner had to serve notice on the owner and if the latter did not put up the proper number the Municipality had to do it at his expense. Out of the 64,000 houses in Bombay they had put up 6,000 numbers in the Fort ward and out of these only about 50 had been put up by the owners themselves. The difficulty was that the process of serving notice took up too much time. It had taken them five years to number 6,000 houses in the Fort. He had consulted heads of municipal departments as to how they could manage to number the remaining houses in Bombay within three years. If this could be done it would be very satisfactory and that was the object he was aiming at.

The proposition was carried.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered the fifteenth report of the Water Supply Committee regarding proposals for increasing the water supply of the city. The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:

"It will be seen that the proposals of the Municipal Executive have been subjected to thorough scrutiny by the experts, and that in the main the proposals meet with their approval. The following points should be considered as finally settled and are recommended for the approval of the Corporation:—(1) That the additional supply of water required to the City should be obtained from the Tansa Lake, which with the necessary developments is capable of yielding more than 50 million gallons a day. (2) That to bring in the 50 million gallons of water per day from Tansa two lines of steel pipes of sufficient dimensions should be laid on the gravitation system from Tansa to the northern end of Syphon No. 6 at Pogaon and two new lines of pipes of 37 in. diameter of either steel or reinforced concrete from Pogaon to Bombay in addition to the two existing mains of 48in. and 30in., it being understood that the existing aqueduct should be abandoned on the completion of the new lines of the steel mains. (3) That the route of the new mains should be that suggested by the Hydraulic Engineer. (4) That the construction of the proposed balancing reservoir at Ghatkopar should be abandoned for the present.

The other details of the proposals of the Municipal Executive should be approved by the Corporation as recommended by the experts with the exception of one very important item, viz., the exact diameter of the two lines of the steel mains to be laid from Tansa to Pogaon. It will be seen that the Hydraulic Engineer and the two experts differ in their recommendations in this respect. The Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, suggests that the size of the mains should be 66 inches each. Messrs. John Taylor & Sons consider this size to be inadequate for reasons given by them and suggest a size of 69 inches each. Mr. St. George Moore recommends 75 inches. This being a highly technical point the Committee are not in a position to offer any opinion but when it is realised that every inch by which the size of the mains is increased adds very materially to the cost of the work and that yet it is of vital importance that the pipes should be capable of carrying the whole available supply, it is obvious that too great care cannot be exercised before a final decision is reached. They therefore suggest that to decide the point the Commmissioner be requested to arrange for a conference of experts in England composed of Professor William C. Unwin, LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., etc., Mr. R. St. George Moore and Mr. Midgley Taylor. If possible, Mr. Trivess Smith who has been very ill recently and proposes to proceed to England to recover his health, should be asked to join the conference and lay the case before the experts personally. On receipt of the decision of the experts the Corporation will be in a position to come to a final decision as regards the size of the mains to be adopted between Tansa and the north end of Syphon No. 6. In the meanwhile the Commissioner may be requested to push through such other items of work in connection with the scheme as may lead to its expeditious execution without prejudicing the above mentioned point to be referred to the Committee of experts."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said he was perfectly aware how dificient water supply was in Bombay and they sympathised with the people in the extraordinary position they found themselves in. But it was a question of spending large sums of money and without that they could not get a better water service.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded the proposition.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji did not think that even Tansa Lake would be able to supply the requirements of the people if the city expanded as it did.

The Commissioner said Tansa had a very large catchment area near it and had consequently very considerable possibilities of future expansion. They owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Sukhia for his suggestion regarding the replacement of the duct from Tansa to Pogaon. There was a difference of opinion as to the exact diameter of the two lines of the steel mains to be laid from Tansa to Pogaon. If the proposed conference of expert in London agreed as to the exact size of the pipes he would get the approval of the Corporation.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he had in the past heard many glowing speeches and promises but he had been almost invariably disappointed. He hoped they would not have to be disappointed this time also.

Dr. A. G. Viegas hoped the matter would be expedited and more water would be forthcoming as early as possible.

Dr. M. C. Javle enquired if it was proper to supply people with unfiltered water from the Tansa Lake.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asserted there was no necessity to filter Tansa water near the city when once it was filtered at the lake itself. Having dispensed with the open aqueduct and thus removed the fear of infection he did not think it was necessary to filter it in some reservoir near the city.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was afraid they would not have sufficient water to meet the needs of the increasing population unless they began to find out another source of water supply in addition to the existing ones. He asked them to take a sufficiently long view of the question.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was of opinion that this increase of their water supply would last for 40 years or 45 years if the increase in population was normal. At any rate, he thought they had done their best as regarded the next four or five years and before that period expired they could move in the matter if the necessity arose.

The proposition was carried.

PROVIDING LARGE CISTERN.

Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash moved:

"That in view of the great anxiety and hardship entailed on the people, particularly the poorer classes, owing to the great scarcity of water prevailing in the city, even for ordinary domestic purposes, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider whether it is desirable and feasible to provide sufficiently large cisterns erected near Municipal or Government wells in the Esplanade Maidan and other parts of the city which are now closed or covered over and from which water may be pumped into the proposed cisterns for being delivered for public use through stand pipes with several taps, attached to each pipe and, if so, to submit to the Corporation at a very early date definite proposals for providing the requisite facilities."

Mr. Dubash said that owing to the great scarcity of water, people were put to immense trouble in their usual domestic work.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 22.

S S Kashmir, Bartlett, Marseilles.
S S Banka, Teriorel, Hamburg, etc.

Oct. 23.

S S Edward Woerman, Owen, Constantinople.
S S Ansvald, Potter, Constantinople.
S S Waroonga, David, Colombo.
S S Okara, Le Grand, Bassein.
S S British Knight, Putt, Abadan.
S S Garmula, Lyne, Rangoon.
S S Baron Elcho, Thomson, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tenkai Maru, Horinchi, Genoa.
S S Nemuha, Lynch, Calcutta.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Rena, Berg, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Syria for London.
Steamer British Knight for Mahomerah.
Steamer Warla for Persian Gulf.

S S Kashmir:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5540 tons, Captain E B Bartlett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, a general cargo and 149 passengers.

S S Banka:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Banka, 4164 tons, Captain J J Teriorel, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Edward Woerman:—The steamer Edward Woerman, 3500 tons, Captain G Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople, with troops.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1339 tons, Captain G David, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Okara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S British Knight:—The S W Co's steamer British Knight, 3166 tons, Captain R O Putt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Baron Elcho:—The steamer Baron Elcho, 2775 tons, Captain J H Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Tenkai Maru:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Tenkai Maru, 1918 tons, Captain T Horinchi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Nemaha:—The steamer Nemaha, 2[illegible] tons, Captain W H Lynch, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Co's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rena:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Rena, 2883 tons, Captain H Berg, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 2 th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Barala	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
b Jeddah	.. Jeddah	25-10	.. T M & Co
C & K Indus Maru	.. Kobe	27-13	.. O S Kaisha
D & E			
B Jedburk	Calcutta	8-11	.. K N & Co
F Trekieve	.. N F	27-13	.. Graham & Co
H Nagpur	.. M Coast	26-10	.. A I P O S B Co
h Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
O Kumari Hanil	Calicut	26-0	.. B E Collin & Co
P Leyte	.. N F	N F	.. B M & Co
P Komaba	.. Calcutta	27-10	.. V Nos

HARBOUR WALL

Bahadurl	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Oporto	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Sabermati	.. Karachi	27-10	.. K N & Co
Saraswati	.. Jamnagar	24-13	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shuja	.. N F	N F	.. T M & Co
2 Rena	.. Cochin	29-10	.. Graham & Co
4 Barjora	.. Basrah	8-13	.. M M & Co
[illegible]	.. Antwerp	29-10	.. Graham & Co
[illegible]	.. Karachi	2-10	.. T M & Co
[illegible]	.. N F	N F	.. Graham & Co
8 Tenkai Maru	.. Genoa	29-10	.. Graham & Co
10/11 Olympia	Liverpool	26-10	.. Grifiths & Co
12 Loyalty	.. Marseilles	N F	.. N Nozari & Co.
13 Askabania	Calcutta	27-13	.. M M & Co
16 Karachi	.. N F	N F	.. B E Collin & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gallona	.. Trieste	1-11	.. Lloyd Triestino
2 Lwanda	.. N F	N F	.. J Finlay & Co
3 Dojra	.. Java	2-10	.. T V & Co
5 Arvana	.. Karachi	N F	.. M M & Co
8 Comino	.. Dardic	30-10	.. T M & Co
9 Newpalis	.. London	24-[illegible]	.. M M & Co
5 Grelrosa	.. N F	N F	.. Graham & Co
10 Karapara	.. Africa	6-11	.. M M & Co
12 Qaeda	.. Calcutta	N F	.. M M & Co
14 Newquay	.. N F	2-0	.. T M & Co
15 Warora	.. Basrah	30-10	.. M M & Co
16 Binfield	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
17 La Plata	.. N F	N F	.. J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Abydos	.. N F	N F	.. P S N Co
Sandakan	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Warterm	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

The United Provinces branches of the Indian Provincial Medical Services Association have presented an appeal to Lt. Governor regarding increase of pay. The committee suggests a scale which is minimum that may meet the present increased cost of living as.

* * *

The conclusion of Lord and Lady Willingdon's tour in Cochin was to some extent marred by destruction by fire from causes unknown of a mamous Hindu temple at Tirupanithural.

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Tuesday, October 26, 1920.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT.

Last week, in examining a certain aspects of the Development Scheme of the Government of Bombay, we showed that it was economically unsound in so far as it commences a large scale building by the State without providing due safeguards against land speculation and jobbery. To-day we earnestly bespeak the serious and urgent attention of the public as well as the Government to what we may term the operative part of the scheme which has not received the consideration that it deserves. As our readers are well aware, the Government of Bombay have decided to spend twenty crores of rupees on the scheme and the people of this Presidency have been asked to find the money by subscribing to the Loan. The Loan is secured on provincial revenues, and offers a clear 6½ per cent return, free from the burden of the income tax, and, as we stated on a previous occasion, there is no investment in the market to compare to it in safety as well as profit. That is, however, only one way of looking at the matter. The most relevant and important question for the people of Bombay in general—who will form the bulk of subscribers to the Loan—is: how is this enormous sum of money to be spent? It is obvious that a large portion of the amount will be paid to those whose business will be to carry out the building programme as designed by the Government Department concerned. So far as we understand, Government alone will be responsible for the plans and designs of the various schemes of development and they will also import constructional engineering equipment that will be required and is not available in the country. The only outside agency that will be engaged will be a firm of contractors, which will carry these schemes into execution.

The fact that, as a Calcutta Commercial paper stated the other day, the Government of Bombay have engaged the services of Mr. Macdonald of Messrs. McAlpine and Company, a British firm of contractors, as their consulting engineer, lends colour to the rumour that the contract for the whole scheme will be given to a British firm. If there is any truth in this rumour, the public must raise an emphatic protest and call upon Government to desist from the contemplated, step. The contract for the scheme must be given to an Indian firm or group of firms, if necessary. Tenders for the contract must be invited by public advertisement throughout the country. There are several Indian firms of requisite experience and standing in the country and it will not be difficult for any one of them singly or for some of them jointly to undertake and carry out the contract efficiently and well. It is time an end were put to the superstition that for everything to be done well in this and several other matters we must seek for assistance from England. There is no dearth of well-established building contractors in India and there is, therefore, no reason why the contract should not be offered only to Indian firms. We never find any local authority in England inviting tenders for any contracts from Indian firms. Why should we then go out of our way and give opportunity to a non-Indian firm to underbid an Indian firm? Let us realise what it would mean if the contract for the Bombay Development Scheme were given to a British firm. Twenty crores of rupees are to be spent on the scheme during the next few years. Assuming the payment to the firm of contractors to be fifteen per cent of the total outlay—and this would be the least that would be acceptable to any British firm of contractors—and adding say, five per cent. as charges incurred on the European staff, it would mean the drain of four crores from Bombay to London. Is this permanent drain of four crores in any way necessary or justifiable? We emphatically say, no.

The only ground on which it can be justified is that the British firm will perform the contract cheaply, other things being equal. Now, this assumption we say—and we say it with a due sense of responsibility—is a camouflage. And everyone who knows anything about the manner in which large Government contracts are offered to and carried out by English contractors realises it only too well. The civil servants in India are, of course, incorruptible and above reproach. But they have certain human failings of which racial bias is not the least prominent and it is not an unknown thing for British contractors to underbid Indian contractors in the assured expectation of having the term of the contract subsequently revised in their favour by obliging civilian officers and of obtaining numerous facilities which are generally denied to their Indian rivals. That British contractors are cheap is a delusion and a snare can be demonstrably established from official records of many a public contract. They may be, and they are generally, cheap so far as the original tender is concerned. But, in the ultimate analysis, they are invariably more costly than Indian contractors. And this is not surprising; for they have to incur "Home Charges" which the Indian contractor has no need to do. Nor is it necessary on any special ground that the contract should be given to a British firm. For the plans and designs will be prepared by Government who will also import the necessary upto-date machinery. All that the firm of contractors will have to do will be to organise the labour force, skilled as well as unskilled, to carry out these plans and designs. And it will be a shame and a disgrace to the country if this work is not done by Indians and a grievous wrong if, by some design, they are deprived of the opportunity of doing it. We cannot believe that the Government of Sir George Lloyd will countenance any such design. For, that will turn their principal inducement to the public to subscribe to the loan—that "every rupee subscribed will be spent in Bombay by Bombay for Bombay"—into a mockery. Let us not be misunderstood. Our demand that the contract should be given to Indians is not based on any parochial ground. We make the demand not only because Indian money should remain in India but also because, on pure business grounds, in this particular case as in most others, we believe, the work will be done by Indians most efficiently and economically—and to the greatest good of this City and country.

IGNORANT CRITICS.

Mr. Baptista's statement published in our issue of Sunday describing the dastardly attack on him by Pathan hirelings, has evoked an outburst of ponderous fatuity and malice from the "Times of India". Mr. Baptista stated that the whole object of the arming of Pathans with *lathis* was intended to encourage hooliganism with the object of provoking retaliations to find some justification for a massacre in Bombay with the object of crushing the labour movement in India. The "Times of India" regards this statement as "a hysterical calumny" and proceeds to enter into a defence of the methods employed by the Tramway Company. "The Pathans," we are told by our contemporary, "have been engaged by the Company to afford necessary protection to its employees from the assaults of the strikers." How completely hollow this defence is is demonstrated by the action taken by the Company to disband the "Danda Fauj". Why this sudden change? Has the Company found the "protection" unnecessary now? The truth of the matter is that the Tramway authorities are wiser than the "Times of India." Having been thoroughly exposed by Mr. Baptista, they have displayed a commendable spirit of remorse. For the rest, the ignorant outburst of the "Times of India" would be beneath attention were it not malicious and false. It is a malicious falsehood to say, as the "Times" does, that "that there is need for such protection has been shown time and again during the strike by the actions and attitude of the strikers, who have been proved by legally admissible evidence to have assaulted drivers and conductors in the trams." It is true, of course, that slight disturbances of the peace occurred on the first day of the strike—and the disturbers of the peace were duly prosecuted and punished. But, after that, though the strike has continued for a number of days, no disturbances have occurred except those provoked by the aggressive methods of Pathan hirelings. And if any strikers have assaulted drivers and conductors on the trams, why have they not been arrested and prosecuted by the Police? Or does the "Times of India" seek to suggest that "the legally admissible evidence" is not the evidence on which the Police rely? So much for the malice of the "Times of India". The melancholy meanness of its criticism is seen in its evident refusal to condemn the dastardly attack on Mr. Baptista, which might have proved fatal. Does our contemporary think that the assault was part of the "protective" campaign of the Tramway Company?

Notes of the Day.

The Treaty Maker.

The name of Sir Basil Zaharoff, which occurs in a Reuter telegram in connection with an oil concession in Mesopotamia, is probably unknown to the majority of Indians. Yet, unless a strangely persistent rumour lies, this enormously wealthy naturalised Englishman of Ottoman-Greek origin, has had a large hand in producing the present situation in India, especially in so far as Muslims are concerned. Sir Basil has had a very chequered career. He himself states openly that he has been in prison in his time, by no means as a mere political offender—a candour which is useful in forestalling the attempts of envious old companions to assail his high position. For, he is now the richest man in the world, yet he is not indifferent to the claims of kindred and the needy on his bounty. He has spent huge sums of money upon propaganda in the cause of Greek Imperialism, and is friend of Mr. Lloyd George and also of M. Venizelos. He is said to be a man of very large ideas, associated with *megala idea* of the modern Greeks. And to put an ironical night-cap on his greatness, he is a knight of the British Empire, not the Greek.

Bring Our Soldiers Home!

Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu would duly consider the feeling in India with regard to the prolonged employment of the Indian troops in Mesopotamia. So Mr. Montagu has at last condescended to think of considering Indian feeling in the matter! And the reason why he has not yet actually begun to consider Indian feeling is that "the question of when it was proposed to withdraw the British and Indian troops from Mesopotamia raised a large question of policy which the Imperial Government was still considering." Could callous disregard of Indian sentiment further go? It is for the British people to decide if they are to sacrifice men and money to make the Mesopotamian oil-fields safe for the syndicates. But what right—save the right of might—have British politicians to make India's name stink in the nostrils of all decent-minded people by employing her soldiers to fight the Arab because they wish to be free in their own country?

"A Progressive Policy"!

"India" writes:—

The fifty-fifth "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" has been published. It is in different form to that of past issues, but a cursory glance at its pages does not reveal that it is of any greater value as a truthful and informative narrative or picture of the condition of India, and while pretending to a sort of impartiality it is overweighted with official bias. We shall deal with it in a future issue. In the meanwhile it is interesting to note that, according to the "Times", a new literary genius has arisen in the author, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, in whom, we are informed, "the Government of India have a gifted, dispassionate and frank expounder of their difficulties and their progressive policy." It certainly needed some gift, not merely to expound, but to discover a progressive policy! It's wonderful what can be expounded—for a salary!

Better Late Than Never.

A correspondent writes:—

This morning I was surprised at the sight of one big bundle of letters and post cards, lying in our general room, Naturally I was overjoyed at this because of the notorious uncertainty of getting letters nowadays, but to my utter disappointment not a single letter in the bundle was addressed to "Shree Krishna Lodge" where I am staying, or to any of the people residing in this or any building in the near neighbourhood. I reflected for a while, and thought how shrewd the delivery clerk must be. Instead of waiting at the "Delivery Centre" for people whom he has often to disappoint by his curt replies he must have got the burden off his conscience by throwing in the letters at what he thought to be a prominent place in Girgaum. In thus creating a new delivery centre for distribution of letters addressed to the Bhatwadi, and so on, the clerk has really outwitted those who appointed him in trying to alleviate the hardships of the people due to the strike! I wonder what better testimony can be given as to the manner in which the distribution of letters, etc., is efficiently and regularly effected.

The bundle containing at least a hundred letters and post cards, a little faded by the hand of time and caprice of the seasons, is at present on our editorial desk, and will be handed over for delivery to any authorised official of the Post Office, who will condescend to call for it. Let the motto of the postal authorities be "Better late than never" in such cases.

India's Cattle Wealth.

We published the other day the representation made to the Viceroy by the Hon. Mr. Purmade to the Viceroy by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Cow Protection Society. A strong case has been made out against the unchecked export and indiscriminate slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle. India is essentially an agricultural country, and in the staple diet of an over-whelming majority of its population, milk products have a very large and important place. It will, therefore, be seen that milch and agricultural cattle are very important and valuable economic assets. Public weal requires that these assets must be husbanded and improved. But the cattle wealth of India has hitherto been neglected. Numbers have been indiscriminately butchered, and numbers exported to foreign countries without any restraint. The representation makes out a clear case for an immediate change in the present policy, and urges the appointment of a representative Commission of Enquiry to go into the whole question and suggest adequate steps for the protection and improvement of the cattle wealth of the country. The question is a vital one, and we hope it will receive due consideration.

"CHRONICLE" INDIAN DEFENCE ACCOUNT.

We have received the following amounts towards this fund:—

A Parsi Sympathiser, D. J. B. .....Rs. 25.
A. J. Bogh ..... Rs. 25.

(Continued from Column 6.)

'Do you think Asoka was a great man, Sir?' asked Gupta, with the fire of patriotism burning in his veins.

'O, yes;—a very great man, indeed!' replied Bickerstaffe, with a solemn nod of his head. He had read something to that effect in a book.

'Then, I am sure, Sir, there must have been some Western influence over him,' said Bannerji, with a smile extending from ear to ear.

The eyes of all students sought each other's furtively, and a sound of suppressed laughter, —like that of dry leaves rustled by an autumn wind—could be heard in the room.

B. B. METTA.

THE IRRITANT PROFESSOR.

A STORY OF INDIAN LIFE

Edward Bickerstaffe was fond of Oscar Wilde, because, he thought, there was some affinity between the exquisite and innate egoism—so often called "the artistic sense"—of the author of 'De Profundis' and his own. On taking his degree at Oxford, he did not know what to do with himself. Fortunately, however, after some six months of delightful trifling and further indulgence in self-ocean, he managed, through the influence of his father's friends, to be appointed Professor of English Literature and European History at Babupur College in India.

Whilst at Oxford, he had assiduously picturesque ideas about India—like most other undergraduates of his time. He imagined it to be a vast country,—about a dozen times the size of Great Britain, studded with dense forests and high mountains, and streaked with the silvery lines of great rivers,—whose main business was to breed snouty, obnoxious-looking creatures, called crocodiles. He was convinced, without any reason, of course, that Civilization had been and was still in a small-eyed, crawling, babyish stage there. He had seen some photographs of its architecture, which was sometimes pretty,—but after all, it mirrored the soul of a meaningless idolatrous religion. He took for granted that it had always been an ill-governed country till the Europeans went there, and evolved order out of its ancient, immeasurable Chaos.

After he heard of his appointment, he talked with some retired Anglo-Indians in London about the country to which he was to proceed, and discovered that his duty would be quite different from that of professors in English Universities. For, they had to lecture to audiences with literary traditions of their own, whilst he would have to lecture to students who had no traditional literary ideals of their own! "It won't be hard work after all," he thought to himself on his way to India, "for, since their minds are crude and stuffed with all sorts of heathenish superstitions and metaphysical nonsense, they will be quite anxious to learn higher knowledge from us—Europeans!"

One evening, two months after he had taken up his duties at Babupur College, Bickerstaffe was smoking a cheroot in the verandah of his bungalow after dinner, when he saw his friend Jack Jessops of the Indian Civil Service enter his compound-gate. He felt quite happy, for, he was feeling very depressed then, and wanted somebody to talk to badly.

"Hullo! Jessops! Come in! come in!"

'How—you', asked Jessops phlegmatically.

'Pretty rotten', replied Bickerstaffe, trying to look what he said.

'Well, what's wrong with you?' asked Jessops, with the same cold expression on his face.

'Sit down first and have a smoke; then, I will tell you what's wrong with me,' replied Bickerstaffe, as he bustled about to make his visitor comfortable.

'The fact is', continued Bickerstaffe, as he returned to his chair, gazed dreamily at the sky, and blew out a few puffs of smoke into the bosom of the heavy nightair, 'I don't like this job'.

'Thought you were rather keen on education', remarked Jessops in a slightly surprized manner.

'So I was.—Only, I don't see how you can feel any interest in such students for any length of time!'.

'What's wrong with them?' asked Jessops.

They have no sense of humour, and they don't feel the niceties and thrills of life! They seem to have made up their minds to be either objectionably apathetic or childishly rhetorical.—And then that, religious temperament' of theirs is a thing I can't understand!

'I know what you mean' said Jessops sympathetically. 'But I don't think you understand them. You must study more of Eastern things, and then you will find out the right method of educating them'.

For the next three months Bickerstaffe busied himself with reading books on Indian subjects—in his own manner, *bien entendu*. It then dawned upon him that he had been a failure as professor until then, because, he could not allude in his lectures to anything that was familier to his students. But now,—he knew how to teach them.

'A fortnight after he had started his 'New Method' of teaching, a dozen students of the Babupur College met together, one evening, in the room of Ashutosh Bannerji in the college boarding-house. 'Prof. Bickerstaffe is becoming more and more objectionable', remarked Bannerji, a slim, *cafe au lait* coloured youth.

'What do you that?' asked Chatterjee of the smooth face and smoother body.

'Because he seems to be devoured with the anxiety of impressing upon us that we, Indians have no originality in us,—and that we can do nothing good or great, unless, we are influenced by the West', replied Bannerji, brimming over with patriotic anger.

'Yes', exclaimed Gupta, a boy with well-oiled hair, and a body aspiring to rival that of a baby elephant. 'He said the other day, that decent sculpture began in India with the influence of Greek Art!'

Hi! Hi! Hi! ran the torrent of indignant laughter from the boy to another.

'According to him the Taj Mahal, O my brothers, was designed by an Italian' exclaimed Bannerji, with a laugh, which was again contagious.

'And Ramayana is copied from the Iliad!' said the bespectaled Mukerji in a sing-song manner, his head moving rhythmically from side to side. This time the chorus of laughter was louder and longer lived.

They sat there talking, laughing, and arguing till it was near midnight.

Next day Bickerstaffe went at noon to the B. A. class in a new coat, which made him look as aggressively vain as a peacock. He began to lecture on Constantine the Great, and in the course of the lecture, he said:—

'Your Asoka was like Constantine; for, he made a New Religion—his State Religion'

(Continued in Column 5.)

DECISION OF RAILWAY-MEN'S EXECUTIVE.

MR. THOMAS OPPOSED TO IT

PROPOSED JOINT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 1-55 p.m. Oct. 25.

Mr. Thomas has authorised the statement that he is personally opposed to the decision of the Railwaymen's Executive to strike on the 24th unless the mining trouble is solved. Influences are evidently at work to secure at least suspension of the threatened measure.

It is understood that the miners at tomorrow's joint conference with the railwaymen will suggest postponement of the stoppage until after the special meeting of the Trade Union Congress which the latter's Parliamentary Committee decided to-day after long deliberation to convene on the 27th inst. The Executive of all the Unions affiliated to the Congress have been summoned to this Conference, the object of which is carefully stated in a non-committal language, namely "to consider how best to give such help to the miners as to ensure success of their efforts for a settlement of the dispute."

The Committee has simultaneously expressed the desire that no separate body shall take action which will tend to defeat the unity of the effort. The foregoing moves have evidently been determined upon as a result of the impression that informal conversations to-day which will be continued to-morrow between the Ministers and the miners' leaders with a view to arriving at a basis for a conference of the mine-owners and the miners with the Government are likely to bear good fruit.

CALLING OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE IN LONDON.

"FIRST REAL MOVE OF ENDING DEADLOCK."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 25.

Great significance is attached to the calling of the Miners' Executive in London, to-morrow, as it is regarded as the first real move towards ending the deadlock, for it is the first meeting of the Executive since the strike was declared. It is accordingly, considered that there is a strong possibility that the negotiations with the Government and the owners will be resumed before the fatal Sunday midnight. To-morrow and Sunday will, therefore, be the crucial periods.

It is noteworthy that the powerful Associated Society of Enginemen and Firemen, the membership of which is over 70,000, has not yet come to a decision to join the railwaymen's strike if it takes place, and has deferred the consideration of the sympathetic action until Monday.

ATTEMPT TO POSTPONE STRIKE NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS REFUSES TO SIGN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., Oct. 25.

The "Daily Express" says that a determined attempt to postpone the strike notices has been decided on. The Railwaymens' leader, Mr. Thomas has refused to sign the strike notices.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

MR. THOMAS OPPOSED TO RAILWAY STRIKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 25.

This morning's outlook in industrial situation may be summed up in the words urged by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday to the deputation on the temperance question. The Premier declared:—"Peace may be brought about within a few hours. On the other hand, the situation may develop into one of the greatest struggles the country has ever experienced." The miners representatives late last night were distinctly hopeful that the week end would see a great improvement. The Government's condition that advance in wages must depend on increased output still holds and the miners realise the fact that adequate guarantees would be required. There is a strong feeling that railway stoppage would no be responded to by more than fifty per cent. of the railwaymen.

Mr. Thomas is definitely stated to be opposed to railway strike and the opinion is expressed that he would resign leadership, if one occurred.

LOSSES ESTIMATED.

Meanwhile, the miners' strike has already rendered at least 150,000 workers idle, the miners have lost three and a half millions sterling in wages and three and three quarter million tons of coal have been lost.

HOME RULE BILL.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS MOVED

NO CUSTOMS DUTIES OR INCOME-TAX TO IRISH PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 1-55 p.m. Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons Sir L. Worthington-Evans moved the adoption of the financial resolutions of the Home Rule Bill. He said that a general scheme of finance was provided for two years. Ireland would contribute eighteen millions sterling towards the Imperial Services, the contribution being divided between Southern and Northern Ireland. The Government would be empowered to reduce the contribution, if it thought it necessary, after the second financial year and after that the contribution would be subject to periodical revision at the end of the five years. The Government could not agree to transfer the customs duties, the income-tax and the super-tax to the Irish Palriament.

Sir Edward Carson said that six Northern counties would not shirk their share of contribution.

ANOTHER LORRY AMBUSHED.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 25.

A patrol of seven men of the Essex Regiment who were being conveyed in a motor-lorry were yesterday ambushed by 120 Sinn Feiners in County Cork. They put up great resistance for an hour, until three were killed and three wounded when the attackers charged with bayonet the solitary survivor and knocked him down.

It is officially stated that the Sinn Feiners did not assist the wounded but searched the pockets of the dead and wounded for loot. No arrests have been made.

A motor-lorry, which was in front of the ill-fated one and which contained important despatches, managed to burst through the ambush and escaped.

MR. MACSWENEY.

AT POINT OF DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 25.

It was stated at midnight that Mr. MacSweney was at point of death.

BOLSHEVIKS AT BOKHARA.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Latest news from Bokhara states that young Bokharans are garrisoning the city of Bokhra, which is in ruins. Bolshevik troopers come and go, and on the 4th October, there were 400 troopers in the city. At the station a propaganda train was standing (probably red east) adorned with pictures of destruction caused in Bokhra by Bolshevik guns. Another with Russian troops and families and third containing young Bokharans, who had six machine guns. The Governor of the city is Mirza Mohi-ud-din and the Amir's palace is occupied by a Bolshevik envoy. Serious exploitation, causing many casualties, occured on the 29th September, when Bolsheviks were removing the Amir's ammunition. Fighting is rumoured to be in progress near Kerki. One report states that the Amir and the Governor of Guzar have fled with 500 men to Afghanistan.

LATER.

It is reported that the Bolshevik envoy at Bokhara is now in occupation of the Amir's palace.

RAILWAY STRIKE POSTPONED

NEWS RECEIVED WITH INTENSE RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Oct. 26.

The Executives of the Miner's Federation and Railwaymen's Union conferred to-day. The former in thanking the railwaymen for the sympathetic strike stated that Mr. Lloyd George had invited the Miners' Executive to a fresh conference. This invitation had been accepted, and, therefore, the Miners Executive requested the railwaymen to suspend the strike in order not to prejudice the new negotiations. The miners' representatives will meet Government at Downing Street, to-morrow morning. Therefore the railway strike is postponed indefinitely.

The news of the postponement of the railway strike, according to a later message, was received with intense relief and satisfaction by the general public labour circles, and particularly, by the railwaymen themselves.

WRANGEL—THE ONLY DANGER.

STRONG RUSSIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

LENIN'S CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 25.

Stockholm.—Lenin addressing the Congress at Moscow said that General Wrangel was the only danger. He claimed that the Russian economid situation was beloming stronger despite the blockade.

This is hardly borne out by the current budget which is published. It shows that the expenditure is 1,150 milliards of roubles and revenue 150 milliards. The Food Commissiarit now needs 172 milliards.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PERSIA.

MEJLISS CONVENED TO CONSIDER ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lt.-Commander Kenworthy who asked a question with regard to the political situation in Persia Mr. Harmsworh stated that the Persian Government had convened the Mejliss to which they proposed to refer the Anglo-Persian agreement of August 9th, 1919. His Majesty's Government had, for months past, pressed the Persian Government to submit the agreement to the Mejliss upon whose attitude the political situation in Persia would largely depend. Meanwhile, the provisions of the Agreement had been held in suspense.

The military position in North-west Persia, where the British troops were only retained provisionally at the earnest request of the Persian Government, was now less acute and the Bolshevist threat in that quarter appeared to have perceptibly diminished.

EMERGENCY BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 25.

The Emergency Bill, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Shortt, provides for the issue of the proclamations of emergency, whenever the action of anybody of persons threatens to interfere with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light, or the means of locomotion.

Should Parliament not be sitting when such emergency arises, it must be summoned immediately. The emergency regulations will be made by an Order in Council for the preservation of peace for the supply of the necessaries of life and for the maintenance of transit. Punishment are provided for the breaches of the regulations.

AWARDS TO OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 25.

The London "Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army for valuable services:—Military Cross.—Captain G. P. Troughton Dean. (Black Sea Army). O.B.E. (Military).—Captain R. C. Geard. (Mesopotamia). M. B. E.—Senior Asst. Surgeons and Majors R. Corridon, (France), C. W. E. Kerr, (Mesopotamia) W. R. Durham and C. A. Farmer, (India). Others in India include M. B. E.—Commissaries and Major S. R. Allwright, A. Blackwood, J. C. Collinson, W. Garnet, J. H. J. Hayhurst, W. C. Hobbs, G. H. Phillips, Sardar Bahadur Mir Jafar Khan, Senior Asst. Surgeon and Lieut. C. R. Coxe, Subadar Shahbaz Khan, Risaldar Ewaz Khan.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Oct. 26.

In the International Association Match, between England and Ireland at Sunderland, England won by two goals to nil.

C. P. NOMINATIONS.

AN EXTENSIVE BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RAIPUR, (C. P.) Oct. 25.

Yesterday was the last day for nomination to the reformed councils for the Central Provinces. No candidate has come forward for two rural seats for Raipur District. The Hon. Mr. C. M. Thacker has withdrawn his candidature for the Legislative Assembly.

SEQUEL TO RAIDS BY KOREANS.

JAPANESE TROOPS ENTER MANCHURIA.

TO PROTECTNATIONAL INTERESTS IN HUNCHUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 1-55 p.m. Oct. 25.

A telegram from Peking says that two-thousand Japanese troops from Vladivostock have entered Manchuria to protect the national interests in the Hunchun district adjoining Korea. A brigade of the Chinese is also advancing thither. China has informed Japan that she is able to cope with the situation herself.

The Japanese action is due to the raids by large numbers of Korean malcontents in which the Japanese nationals have suffered. China was warned months ago with regard to the dangers from the fluerilla bands but took no action.

MAHSUD SITUATION.

"QUITE SATISFACTORY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following communiqué is issued dated October 23:—

The following report on the present Mahsud situation has been received from the General Officer Commanding, Wazir Force on his return from a tour up the Tank Zam:—

The situation both from a military and political point of view seems quite satisfactory and the improvement that has been maintained throughout the summer has continued to increase. I notice a considerable increase in the numbers of Mahsuds in the Tank Zam. This increase was to be expected as the weather got colder, but the satisfactory feature was the number of children and women to be seen, their presence indicating a settled state of affairs and a fuller acceptance of the situation by the Mahsuds. There has also been a diminution of hostile action lately, and I am now confident that such action is limited to the comparatively few recalcitrants and that those Mahsuds who have submitted have no hand in it. Much of our immunity from snipping is due to the local inhabitants, who not only refuse snipers' access to the line, but actually engage them and drive them away. Local purchase continues to be satisfactory. I see no reason to anticipate any failure in the supply of sheep, although numbers sufficient to supply the whole line from Landha to Jandola are being brought. The wood supply is attaining satisfactory dimensions and we shall have shortly sufficient reserve to last the winter. Potatoes and vegetabls are also being brought in. They are being much appreciated by all ranks as it has not been possible to send potatoes or fresh vegetables except onions up the line during the summer.

I met the Resident on my return and he reports that the Mahsud Jirga at Jandola to discuss work on the Ladha road was most satisfactory. Although only 100 representatives were summoned some two thousand arrived and the question of contracts on the road was discussed and accepted. In conversation with the Resident the Mahsuds admitted that their contentment with the present situation is due largely to (a) local purchase, (b) payment of blood-money for the few friendly Mahsuds accidentally killed or wounded, (c) the behaviour of the troops and the readiness with which they have assisted in repairing Kach irrigation channels, etc., all of which points were prominent in the policy adopted by Government.

TROOPS' EXEMPLARY CONDUCT.

I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the conduct of the troops during the summer. The work has been very hard, duties heavy and the long hours on daily convoy escorts have been very trying. In spite of this the troops have remained cheerful and willing and the small number of regrettable epicodes reflect credit on all ranks as daily escort duties so often tend to become slack and to develop into routine with the inevitable result of a regrettable episode happening sooner or later. The behaviour of the troops towards the inhabitants has been exemplary. Blood-money has been paid for six Mahsuds killed or wounded by mistake, but in no one case has the mistake been intentional. A few Mahsuds have been arrested and brought into the camp as suspicious characters from time to time, but this has caused no ill-feeling. As soon as vouched for by the local Political Agent, they are fed and released. For four months, I have received no single complaint about the troops from the inhabitants while they have done much for the inhabitants in repairing Kach walls, water channels, etc. The present satisfactory situation is due largely to the conduct of the troops.

At a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha it was decided to present an address to Lord Sinha on his appointment as Governor of Behar and Orissa.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS.

HIS RULING NOT "ILLEGAL AND ARBITRARY."

Laburnum Road,
Bombay, Oct. 25.

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

I have just returned from an exhausting tour. I have received the letter addressed to me by you and 19 other friends, tendering your resignation of the membership of the Swaraj Sabha, till lately known as the All-India Home Rule League.

I am exceedingly sorry that you and your co-signatories have thought fit to take the very serious step you have.

The reasons given by you are that the procedure adopted at the meeting at which the change was made was "contrary to the rules and regulations of the League" and that my ruling validating the proceedure was both incorrect and arbitrary."

I venture to think that the procedure adopted was in accordance with the rules and regulations and that my ruling was strictly correct. The point you raised was that there was not a three-fourths majority. The regulations cited by you referred to a change in the constitution by the Council of the League being legal only if it was voted by a majority of three-fourths. The meeting at which the vote was taken was not a meeting of the *Council*, but it was a *general* meeting of the league. And my ruling was that as there was no rule, whereby the League had bound itself not to change its constitution except by a majority of three-fourths, it was competent and proper for the League to alter its constitution by a bare majority. Had I accepted your deductive or inferential interpretation of the rules, I feel that my ruling would have been "illegal and arbitrary." Coming as the challenge did from you, for whose legal knowledge I have high regard, I have since the meeting endeavoured to examine my ruling and every one of the lawyers whom I have consulted tells me that it was not possible for me to give any ruling other than the one I gave

BRITISH CONNECTION.

Your second objection is that the new constitution omits mention of "British connection," and that it is permissive of "unconstitutional and illegal activities."

So far as British connection is concerned I think you are clearly wrong. Because the meaning of the word "Swaraj" is deliberately limited by the new constitution so as to keep the Sabha strictly loyal to the Congress creed. Let me recall to you the discussion that took place before the important alteration was adopted. Speaker after speaker made it clear that the interpretation clause was purposely introduced to keep the affiliation of the Sabha pure and above board.

In my opinion, you may not allow yourselves to be affected by any sentiments expressed by the speakers, including myself. If I could help it I would certainly make it clear in any creed, as I have made it clear in my speeches, that I want my country to have Swaraj whether with or without the British connection. I am not opposed to that connection by itself but I do not wish to make a fetish of it. I will not keep India for a single minute under slavery for the sake of that connection. But I and those who think with me have limited our ambition in order that we can carry the Congress with us and be thus enabled to remain affiliated to that body. I venture to suggest to you that your amendment and the original adopted by the Sabha, do not materially differ, except in so far as the original keeps unadulterated Swaraj constantly before the country as an Ideal to be worked for. I should think, therefore, that your objection to the alteration is not so vital (if at all), as to warrant a separation.

METHODS OF PROPAGANDA.

There now remains for me to consider your objection to the methods. I entirely dissent from your interpretation of sub-clause 2, that it permits "unconstitutional or illegal activities." You will admit that the words "unconstitutional" and "illegal" are highly technical terms. An ex-Advocate-General of Madras considers Non-Co-operation to be unconstitutional. If I have understood you correctly you consider it to be perfectly constitutional. The president of the Special Congress gave it as his considered ruling that my resolution was not unconstitutional. As a not indifferent lawyer of 20 years' unbroken practice, I confess it is difficult for me to conceive an illustration under the British constitution of unconstitutional activity except it be violence. And violence has been specifically eschewed from the Sabha's constitution.

THE WORD "ILLEGAL."

Similarly, about the word "illegal." Jurists have differed on its interpretation. A cyclist cycling without a lamp to fetch a doctor acts contrary to law but does not engage in an "illegal" activity. He voluntarily pays the fine and thus honours the law. To disregard a tyrannical administrative order may be contrary to law but it is not in my opinion an "illegal activity." To make strong speeches amounting in the opinion of an erratic judge to sedition is not an illegal activity. In placing before you for your consideration these homely illustrations my purpose is to show that it is a most dangerous thing for a country, fighting for its very life, its honour and it religion, to tie itself down in a knot of indefinable expressions. Surely all public bodies will think out for themselves the methods to be adopted for winning freedom for the country. I personally hate unconstitutionalism and illegalities, but I refuse to make a fetish of these as I refuse to make a fetish of the British connection.

I, therefore, venture to ask you and friends to reconsider whether you have not hastily severed your connection with a body which you have hitherto nursed with industrious affection. If you wish to take your share in the new life that has opened up before the country, and benefit the country by your experience and guidence, and if you do not consider that there is anything fundamentally opposed to your conscience, I invite you and your co-signatories to reconsider your resignations. But if, unfortunately, you cannot see your way to revise your decision I trust you will acquit the Sabha of any irregular procedure and me of any illegal or arbitrary conduct and base your decision on grounds other than those you have set forth in your letter.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

PANJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

ADOPTS NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League has adopted by a majority of votes the programme of Non-Cooperation, excepting disaffiliation of colleges and schools and renunciation of Government grants, on the ground that the real interests of the country demand educational institutions be not interfered with or sacrificed in the struggle.

The Hon. Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan president, and other office bearers of the league, were entirely against the policy of Non-Cooperation and expressed their intention of resigning their offices on the Muslim League immediately.

A Madras message of October 23rd says, the date of polling in Agency tracts for all constituencies, except the University Constituency and those constituencies in which voting is by post, has been fixed for November 23rd. This applies to the polling of votes, both for Councils and for the Indian Assembly. The voters in Agency tracts for the University constituency will be required to vote by post. (A.P.)

A Colombo message of October 22nd says, the information has been received that two control committees will shortly be formed to deal with tea and rubber restrictions respectively. (A.P.)

ISHAQ ALI ZAFAR-UL-MULK

2 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case of Mr. Ishaq Ali Zafar-ul-mulk, Editor "Alnazir", who was charged under the sedition sections of the Criminal Code. Mr. Ibbotson, District Magistrate, who found accused guilty on all the counts sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150 or in default nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal will probably be filed.

No outsider was allowed in court.

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy was entertained on Saturday evening at a garden party at Telankhedi by some gentlemen of Nagpur. His Excellency was welcomed by Sir G. M. Chitnavis and members of the committee of hosts who were introduced to the Viceroy by Sir G. M. Chitnavis. The Telankhedi Gardens were illuminated in the evening. The same day the Viceroy opened the Government Engineering School, Nagpur.

BOMBAY STRIKES CONTINUE.

SATISFACTORY END OF PETROLEUM LOCK-OUT.

SCHEME FOR NON-OFFICIAL POSTAL SERVICE.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

There was not the slightest change in strike situation yesterday.

The Bombay Tramway Company seems to be coming back to its senses. They have now done away with their Pathan hirelings, whose assistance they had sought for "protecting" their property. Owing to the disappearance of the Pathan bullies there were no disturbances anywhere in the city yesterday, and the strikers were holding peaceful meetings on the Maidan.

Trams were available only along three routes, Kalbadevi, Girgaum and Tardeo, and the other lines are still closed. The two great inconveniences caused by the tramway strike, viz., the absence of service at night, and cancellation of transfer tickets, have not been remedied as yet. It was said the Company could not keep the service running at night owing to the darkness of streets. Now the darkness has been dispelled by the moon-beams and street lights, but the night tram service has not yet been restored.

TRAMWAY UNION BULLETIN'S NO XV.

There was Tramway Service on Sandhurst Road, Jacob Circle, Waribunder, Dadar and Colaba. Restricted service on other lines. After dusk no cars are running.

The "Danda Fauj" has disappeared. At a mass meeting yesterday morning on the maidan, the Secretary presiding the men resolved to take no notice of the notice published by the Acting Traffic Manager asking the men to return their uniforms by the 28th. The spirit and morale of the men are excellent.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Postal and Telegraph strikes also continue. Neither side is making any move for a settlement.

Arrangements for postal delivery continue to be as unsatisfactory as before and young Punjabis are invariably seen wandering in the streets with bundles of telegrams in their hands. These young Punjabis being strangers to the city and ignorant of English characters, are quite unable to make headway. They can neither find out the addresses nor can they read name-boards and sign-boards.

BOYCOTT TRAMS.

The students of the Victoria Technical Institute Dormitory in a meeting assembled on the 24th of Oct. 1920, at 3-30 p.m. passed resolutions to the following effect:—

That they censure the assault upon Mr. Joseph Baptista on the 23rd night near the Victoria Gardens, by—the Pathans and that they will boycott the tram cars until proper reparations are made and that there be sent to the press.

PETROL LOOKOUT ENDED.

The lock-out of the petrol workers of Sewri came to an end yesterday. On the managers of all petrol works agreeing to the recent concessions to have retrospective effect from May, 1920, the men decided to give up their demand for a bonus. They will resume work to-day.

SHEME FOR NATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

On Sunday night there was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya a large meeting of the postal servants to consider, among other matters, the present situation, the question of sending delegates to the forthcoming Labour Congress and of resolutions to be submitted on behalf of the Postal Union. Mr. Ginwala presided and Mr. Dalvi explained how Mr. Joseph Baptista was assaulted. It was resolved to condemn the whole violent proceeding adopted by the mischief-mongers and to show hearty sympathy towards Mr. Baptista. Mr. Dalvi was hopeful that the strike might terminate soon as the Postal authorities were growing weak and exhorted the strikers to remain firm as the end was almost drawing nigh. Mr. Ginwala asked the men not to shirk the responsibility they had on their shoulders. There was money enough to support them if they were starving. Mr. Ginwala also appealed to them not to practise violence.

NATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. Jhabvala said that the whole country was so much in need of the services of all the useful members of the society. If the Government had failed to co-operate with the men, the men must help the society by starting a national organisation of their men—call it the National Postal Service—where the men could work in the interests of the public of Bombay by taking for each letter as much as the Government took. The men would be postmasters, sorters, packers, etc., and they would distribute letters, etc. Whatever money was thus got could be distributed by the men among themselves. Each street would have a central box, where a man could sit gathering letters and charging the people according to the weight of the letters. If the public sympathised with the postmen they would surely encourage this new national venture and if it proved a success Government might feel the force of it.

The men relished this idea very much and preparations are being made for putting the scheme into practice. Mr. Jhabvala appealed at the end to those who felt for the postmen to help them.

POLICE, STRIKES AND STARVATION

Sir,—Mr. Sams offered the postmen their pay with the honourable intention of doing the right thing. Mr. Burch made the same offer. I thought his intention was equally honourable, but he seized the opportunity for inducing the men to break their oaths knowing full well that the men had taken the most binding and solemn oath which Hindus or Moslems could respectively take. I should have thought men of honour would shrink from such work on account of its demoralising effect on the men. Our Unions are only in their infancy and we are novices in the business of collective bargaining; but this incident teaches me to beware of Britons even when bringing gifts. Britons and Danai in the same boat! Strange boatmen!

I am informed Mr. Burch succeeded in seducing about 50 Moslems from their allegiance to their fellow-workers with the help of Mr. Taki. But if policemen are to play the role of strike-breakers it will not make for peace, but breach of peace. Mr. Taki must undo this deed at once or Mr. Boyd. such deeds incense strikers. Mr. Taki probably prevailed on Moslems because he was a Moslem. But does he realise that such breach of faith in the present religious fervour will rouse the indignation of all Mahomedans throughout India against the police and the oath-breakers? I call the men to return forthwith to their allegiance and not bring shame on themselves and their Mahomedan brethren by such perfidy.

I am asked why the postmen have not yet taken their pay? Have they plenty? No, they have not plenty. Every postman, packer and telegrapher on strike, are in debt except a dozen. Generally the lower the pay the higher the indebtedness. But they refuse to take the pay in order to expose official heartlessness. Mr. Sams in offering the pay expressed his fear that it would prolong the strike. Government therefore recognises that the duration of the strike depends upon the ability of the men to purchase their daily bread. This is a clear confession that they mean to starve the men into submission without inquiring whether they are getting a living wage or a dying wage. I wish some humanitarian would cable to Mr. Montagu that "the Government of India decline arbitration trying starvation to ensure the barbarisation of Christian civilisation."—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

THEIR HISTORY.

Mr. Baptista asks us to publish the following account of the origin and present state of affairs of the four strikes in Bombay:—

POSTAL STRIKE.

This strike has now lasted for nearly 40 days. At the very commencement of the strike I suggested that Mr. Sams, I.C.S., the Acting Postmaster-General of Bombay, and I should be authorised by Government to investigate the cost of living in Bombay and make recommendations. Government should accept the recommendations made jointly by us, and refer the points of difference to an arbitrator. I mentioned three names. Mr. Gandhi or Sir Narayen Chandavarkar or Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Government have not responded to this suggestion except by a *non possumus*. It is clear that Government's object is surrender by the slow process of starvation. I wish some humanitarian would cable to Mr. Montagu as follows:—Government decline arbitration and rely on starvation. Please prevent such barbarisation of Christian civilisation.

I wish to recall a few facts concerning the Postal strike. For two years Mr. Dalvi, the Secretary, has been corresponding with the officials making suggestions for the amelioration of the lot of postmen. *Inter alia* he suggested a time-scale of pay. But this was rejected as impracticable.

When I returned from England I was asked to accept the presidentship of the Postal Union. I did so and made a further representation. Later, Mr. Dalvi and I interviewed the Hon. Mr. Clarke, Director-General of Post and Telegraph, in Bombay. He interrogated a few representative postmen. From their replies Mr. Clarke evidently found himself face to face with a probable strike. He threatened the postmen with prosecution under the Postal Act in case they struck work. He made some concessions which were utterly inadequate. But he observed that he was considering the introduction of the time-scale of pay. This ray of hope averted the strike. Then a Committee was appointed to investigate the grievances of the postmen. The mistake made was to appoint one Committee for the whole of India—large as Europe minus Russia. I submitted a representation to the Committee and suggested a time-scale of pay. This was supported by evidence of the cost of living given by witnesses from Bombay. This placed the minimum cost at about Rs. 50 for a man, his wife and two children without any provision for education or medicine. I was informed last month that the Government expert had also recommended Rs. 50 or thereabouts for the postmen of Bombay. Without challenging the accuracy of the statement of the cost of living tendered by the Bombay witnesses, Mr. Sarma looked upon it as extravagant and is reported to have exclaimed:—"The postmen of Bombay live like Sahibs." Mr. Sarma coming from Madras did not probably know that the postmen of Bombay are not recruited from the menial classes. To make matters worse there was no non-official resident of Bombay on the Committee. To make matters still more worse Mr. Hutchinson, then Postmaster-General and now Acting Director-General, had recommended an illiberal time-scale of pay. This was rejected by the Committee. The scale the Committee recommended was accepted by Government, but though it was higher than Mr. Hutchinson's scale, it was still inadequate for Bombay and caused the greatest dissatisfaction. As Mr. Clarke was passing through Bombay for England Messrs. Dalvi and Ginwalla interviewed him and brought to his notice the discontentment of the postmen. Again he threatened the postmen with prosecution and denounced the Secretaries as political agitators, etc. The postmen held a meeting and passed certain resolutions. In communicating these resolutions to Mr. Hutchinson, the Acting Director-General, I urged upon him the necessity of prompt action intimating that delay would drive the men to strike. I requested him to wire to me if Government would *reconsider* the decision. I sent the representation to "The Chronicle" in order to acquaint Bombay citizens with what was transpiring, but owing to pressure no room could be found for the letter till a few days before the strike. Receiving no reply for a fortnight I wired, but to no effect. A day before the strike I saw Mr. Sams at his request, but his official attitude was simply that Government having accepted *in toto* the Committee's recommendation would not now reopen the question as all others would promptly make the same demand. So the men struck work. In Madras a subsequent threat of work brought forth much more sympathy. The Postmaster-General promised to revise or reconsider the scale and submit recommendations. No such step has yet been taken in Bombay. In fact Government have intimated to the merchants of Bombay that they cannot revise the scale. Why not in Bombay, if in Madras! Perhaps Mr. Hutchinson cannot undo as Director-General what he proposed as Postmaster-General. Out of 2,200 men not even 12 are free from debt. The less the pay the greater the debt as a rule. This is the state of affairs. Care and anxiety is their sauce with their daily bread.

The time-scale the postmen asked was Rs. 35—2½—60 with house rent of Rs. 10. Government have conceded Rs. 27—27—27—1—45 with house rent of Rs. 7. At Mount Road in a new house the rents of two shops are Rs. 321 and Rs. 70 respectively. Ten years ago rooms of the same size in the same place would scarcely have fetched Rs. 40 and Rs. 10 respectively. We recommended Rs. 70 for Readers, Rs. 80 fo Overseers. Government have abolished these grades and degraded all into postmen only allowing them duty allowances of Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10 respectively. We recommended a new post of Sub-Inspector on Rs. 90. Of course this was not entertained. It is not difficult for any one in Bombay to ascertain whether the postmen's demand is reasonable or not. Various public meetings have said the demands are reasonable. The Deccan Merchants' Association has also done so. But Government is adamant, heedless of the loss and inconvenience to merchants and citizens the present state of affairs is inflicting on them. This deadlock has driven me to consider what can be done. Necessity is—the mother of invention.

I am contemplating opening non-official post offices in 20 places in Bombay and Bandra for delivery of letters in Bombay and Bandra. I believe it is easy for letter including registered letters. However before doing so I will of course write to the Postal officials whether they would object to our doing so. I should also like the citizens of Bombay to express their opinion about it. The cost will not be a single pie more than the present rate of postage.

GAS. WORKERS' STRIKE.

This strike commenced over three weeks ago. Before the commencement there was considerable correspondence between Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. Burch. Some points were settled. Some remained to be settled. Mr. Ginwalla as Secretary of the Union gave notice that the men would strike work on 15th October if the concessions were not made. Before the arrival of that date the services of seven men were dispensed with and one man was dismissed. This precipitated the strike. When I appeared on the scene I felt the points of difference were not formidable, and that with a little "sweet reasonableness" these could be amicably settled by Mr. Burch and myself. I therefore offered to ask the men to resume work if he agreed to take back the strikers. He could not take back the strikers, he said, because he had engaged other stokers permanently. I ventured to urge upon him to make an effort to get rid of them as the strikers said they would not long remain at work. But they were fed on the premises. Probably they slept on the premises. If so, they got their wages and practically board and lodging. I accept Mr. Burch's statement that they are paid the same wages as the strikers. But the men state double the number are employed for doing the work. However, Mr. Burch offered two strikers one week's pay for every one year's past service. The men would not accept. The men were asked to come for their pay. Under my advice the men went for their pay. As negotiations were being carried through me I did not anticipate that any one would attempt to seduce men from their allegiance. As a matter of fact, 50 or more Mahomedans among the lamp-lighters resumed work. I was informed this was done by Mr. Taki. I have complained about it personally to the Commissioner of Police. If this be true, then the police are not keeping within their proper functions of keeping peace. If policemen play the role of strike-breakers their action will not conduce to keeping the peace, but breaking the peace. There exists the greatest resentment among the strikers on account of this. The men had taken an oath to stand by one another. And it is a shame that so many Moslems should have brought shame upon themselves and others by breaking the oath. One should have thought that a man of honour would shrink from inducing a man to break his oath on account of its demoralising effect upon the oath-breaker.

After this event one of the men told me that Mr. Burch had sent for one of the Mukkadams against whom Mr. Burch had brought a charge of being the instigator, and asked him to bring back the strikers, but to do so independently of me. Instead of resenting this appeal to the men behind my back I offered to advise the men to resume work if Mr. Burch would give me some assurances in writing. Mr. Burch deemed it desirable to discuss the matters personally. I saw him on Sunday morning. Mr. Burch then made it clear to me that he could not take back all the strikers. In this matter there are now apparently two difficulties. He could not take back some because he had employed others in their place just as he had employed other stokers for the stokers on strike. In addition he could not take back some because he could not resume work as his superior staff were now overworked and required rest. He could give me no assurance in what time he would take back the others. I appreciate his difficulty. It is manifestly impossible for the strikers to accept the employment of others as a satisfactory answer for not receiving them back. Nevertheless I told Mr. Burch I will send for the men and explain to them his difficulties. I did so this morning. They declared that they can do the work without the supervision of the superior staff. They could not agree to go back unless all the strikers are taken back. I have communicated their decision to Mr. Burch. This is the deadlock.

PETROLEUN WORKERS' STRIKE.

This is settled satisfactorily.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 25th. Instant, the delivery centres in the Ferguson Road post office Delivery Area will be abolished, and two regular house-to-house deliveries of unregistered correspondence will be made,—one at 8-30 a.m., and the other at 3-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays and Post Office Holidays when only one delivery at 10 a.m. will be made.

With effect from the 25th instant parcels will be accepted at the Ferguson Road Post Office between 11-30 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. Only uninsured parcels will, for the present, be accepted.

It may be recapitulated for the information of the public that uninsured parcels are accepted at the following post offices.

Bombay G. P. O., Kalbadevi, Umerkhadi, Girgaon, Grant Road, Byculla, Ferguson Road, Dadar, Mahim, Bandra, Dharavi, Sion, Wadala.

ALIGARH COLLEGE SITUATION

PARENTS ASKED TO TAKE CHARGE OF STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 25.

The Honorary Secretary and Principal, Aligarh, wire:—College situation is growing more serious. Mr. Mohammed Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun, delivered speeches at the Mosque and promised to unfold on the 29th October, the scheme for their national institution in the present College buildings. Mr. Mohammed Ali announced names of some members of the staff of these institutions. They addressed students again, and passed three resolutions congratulating students of the Islamia College, Lahore, inviting all Nationalist leaders to come on the 29th and confirming their resolve.

About fifty more letters and telegrams were received from parents condemning the propaganda and advising their sons not to take part in it. The total of such letters up to date is about 310. On account of the serious situation in the College, the Honorary Secretary and Principal strongly urge parents to take immediate charge of their sons and wards.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

LIKELY TO GIVE UP GRANT.

D. A. V. COLLEGE TO FOLLOW SUIT?

NOTICE OF STUDENTS TO MANAGING BODIES.

Mr. Bashir Md. Khan wires from Bhiwani, under date October 22.—

The short visit of Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers to the Punjab has proved remarkably successful.

KHALSA COLLEGE.

The Khalsa College staff and students await the decision of the Sikh League which in its sitting on Thursday afternoon made it plain that the Khalsa was even now overwhelmingly for non-cooperation and the Congress programme than the Hindus or Mussalmans.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

The authorities of the Islamia High School, Amritsar, are soon likely to give up the grant which, they say, they hardly need and to dispense with Government recognition. But the most satisfactory feature of the visit was the requisition signed by 19 out of the 21 local members of the Council of Anjuman-i-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, at the emergency special meeting of the Council. This requisition requires the Council, firstly, to give up the Government grant of Rs. 30,000 a year and, secondly, to have the Islamia College disaffiliated if the majority of the students express such a desire. The students of the Islamia College thereupon formed themselves into an association and thanked the signatories of the requisition for their eagerness to defend their faith and reform their education under independent communal control. They await the return of a number of students who had gone home during the Dasehra holidays, when it is expected that an unanimous requisition for disaffiliation will be addressed to the Council. The Students' Association has fixed the 1st November as the last date by which the remaining members of the Council should adopt the view of the 19 local councillors who included the president, Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan, and the general secretary, Dr. Iqbal. If by that date the remaining members of the Council do not do so students will either place the Islamia College under the control of some free communal organization such as the Free Muslim University or leave it altogether.

On Wednesday evening eight members of the Council of the Anjuman met Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Ali brothers at their invitation and as the result of a frank and free discussion they requested the honorary secretary, Dr. Iqbal, to call an emergency special meeting of the local members on the following morning. In response to this almost all the local members who practically carry on the work of the Anjuman met in the college and listened to an exposition of the Islamic law applicable to the present situation.

Moulana Shaukat Ali opened the meeting with a short terse speech and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad followed. The latter's statement of the doctrines of Islam was so lucid and convincing that the opposition almost entirely collapsed

However Shaikh Abdul Quadir, barrister-at-law, until recently public prosecutor, spoke at great length and employed the usual arguments against non-cooperation and the choice of the education as the first item of the non-cooperation programme and expressed hostility to the Hindus, which however, failed to achieve the expected result. One of the two other councillors also spoke.

Moulana Mahomed Ali and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad then gave a reply and made a final appeal to the Council which elicited truly Islamic response from the president and the secretary of the Council. Others followed in the same strain.

The members present declared that in view of the clear Quranic injunctions to cease cooperation with the Government as explained by the Moulana they had no alternative but to give up the grant and disaffiliate the college. Immediately they signed the requisition. Only two expressed disagreement viz., Shaikh Abdul Quadir and Munshi Maahboob Alam, editor, "Paisa Akhbar."

When this had been accomplished those present announced annual grants in aid of the College which totalled over Rs. 11,000 in a quarter of an hour. The balance is expected to be made up in a week. The largest contribution was that of Prof. Dinmohomed, M.A., who made a grant of Rs. 4,000 the entire annual emoluments that he has been receiving from the College as professor.

D. A. V. COLLEGE.

While this was going on among Mussalmans Mr. Gandhi was no less busy with other students and particularly those of the D.A.V. College. With characteristic patience he listened to all arguments against the inclusion of education in the Congress programme, but spoke with unmistakeable warmth against the lack of moral courage induced by the present system of education under alien control as exemplified by the slavish submission of students during the martial law days. As a result of his frank and free discussion with the students an association has been formed for the purpose of advancing the non-cooperation movement and of obtaining signatures of students on the applications to be submitted to the managing bodies of various colleges and schools to give up Government grants with affiliation and official recognition and respectfully intimating them that if by the 29th October this is not done they will withdraw from such institutions. It is understood that if a majority of the D. A.-V. College received such a requisition they are not likely to refuse disaffiliation.

AT THE SIKH LEAGUE.

On the second day just before their departure for Bhiwani, Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers were invited to address the Sikh League only for a few moments each on the subject of non-cooperation which was then under discussion. Among other things the speakers emphasized the essentially non-violent character of the movement and the necessity of self-restraint in the face of the grossest provocation.

The audience gave them a tremendous ovation and pledged themselves to carry on the work in the spirit of their leader, Mr. Gandhi.

PORTENTS!

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT

APPLIED TO THREE PUNJAB DISTRICTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A press communique just issued by the Punjab Government states:—

On several occasions during last year, the Lieut. Governor has made appeals to the public in the province to set aside differences to avoid unnecessary incitement to strife and to restore good feeling between different communities of the Punjab and between these communities and the Government. With this object and with a view to removing the possibility of friction between the Government and any section of the public, such restrictions as existed on freedom of public speech were allowed to lapse some months before the close of the last year and the fullest possible liberty of public speech was allowed. By the middle of May there were signs that the right of public speech was being abused and the Lieut.-Governor found it necessary to issue a further appeal for moderation, stating at the same time that if the improvement were not secured it might be necessary for the Government to make use of powers given it by law for controlling the right of a public meeting. A communiqué to this effect was issued on 15th May.

OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE APPREHENDED.

During the five months which have passed since the issue of the communiqué, speeches given at public meetings in the Punjab have only too frequently been violent in character and have extended to wider and less intelligent audiences. Many of these delivered during the last few weeks in the central areas of the province have been clearly aimed at promoting hatred between the different communities and between various communities and the Government and a continuance of public speaking on these lines must, in the opinion of the Lieut.-Governor, lead at no distant date to an outbreak of violence and disorder.

In order to protect the province against such results, the Lieut.-Governor has arranged for a declaration of the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura, as they proclaimed districts under Act 10 of 1919, and the public meetings in those areas will be subject to the provisions of that Act. An order under section 4 (3) of the Act will be issued by which public meetings held within the municipalities of Lahore and Amritsar will, for the present, at any rate, be exempted from the provisions of the Act which require that permission should be obtained before the meetings are held for discussion of subjects likely to cause public excitement. Meetings of a purely religious character and electioneering meetings held by or in support of candidates for election to the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, may be held without permission provided that the privilege is not abused.

If the existing type of violent speeches should be maintained in the areas outside those now proclaimed, it will be necessary to extend the scope of restrictions now imposed. If on the other hand, present effervescence should, as is hoped, prove to be of a temporary character, restrictions will be removed from the areas now proclaimed as soon as this can be done with due regard to the security of the public.

Correspondence

BEGGARS OF BOMBAY

WHO BEFRIENDS THEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I request the courtesy of your Columns just to enable me to remove some misunderstanding which has been caused by the publication of a matter contributed by one Mr. Dayasagar presumably of the Salvation Army.

To any one out of the nursery the paragraph "Beggars of Bombay" in the contribution referred to gives the unmistakable impression that everything towards the beggars has been done by the Salvation Army. It is most unfortunate—unfortunate for so many reasons—that this should be so. Now that the Salvation Army, and the Social Service League, have each of them endavoured to show to the public that they are tackling the solution of the beggar problem, it is only fair and just to all concerned and especially to the one individual but for whom nothing would have been done, that the whole truth must be available to the public. The facts are as follows:

By a sheer accident, Mr. Manley, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and myself met together and had a talk on the beggars of Bombay and as a result of our pretty long talk, a meeting of those interested in the subject was arranged and it took place on the 29th of May in the office of Mr. Manley. Besides the convener of the meeting, Messrs. K. Natarajan, R. P. Masani, Greville Bullocke, Dr. Cursetji, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Commissioner Garnett (of the Salvation Army), Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Aladdin, Miss Cazalet (Lady Supdt. of Sir J. J. Dharmasala or Bombay Benevolent Society) and one or two more (whose names, I am sorry, I do not remember) were present. Frank and free discussion followed and as a result it was resolved to form a Volunteer Corps to pick up dying beggars from the streets and as there was accommodation in the Bombay Benevolent Society it was unanimously decided, on the suggestion of Mr. R. P. Masani, first to fill up the vacancy in the B. B. Society and then consider what to do. Here, I may also say that the gentlemen gathered contributed about Rs. 700 or more towards the expenses of the beggars.

A meeting of some of the Volunteers to visit, Dr. Parmanand, Mr. Manley, Rao Bahadur Pai, Capt. Nana and Mr. Kesava Rao, and self was held in the room of the Servants of India Society on Sunday, the 6th of June and decided to begin work from Monday the 7th following. In a month's time. working for 3 days in a week, all the vacancies in the Bombay Benevolent Society was filled up and the Volunteer Corps repaired to sleep. In the meantime. the Bombay Municipality also generously sanctioned a grant of Rs. 300 per mensem to the B. B. Society for the maintenance of the additional beggars there and it seemed for a time that the hundreds of dying beggars which remained still will be left without a go. But the kind Providence ordained it otherwise. A Muhammadan Millionaire who has been watching the work of the Volunteers generously came forward—all credit to Islam and the Muslim Community—with his offer to find the sum required to prevent any death from starvation in the city of Bombay. Encouraged by this magnificent offer the Volunteers decided to take up the work again.

Necessary funds have been found and accommodation was the next thing wanted. Mr. Manley who has a knack to find out what is where secured, not without great difficulty, one of the Labour Camps in Dadar—an ideal home for the purpose—and the necessary arrangements were made. before the beggars were actually admitted The work was begun again on the 1st of September by the same Volunteers. Since, the management of the Beggars' Home had to be undertaken by the Volunteers, it necessitated the finding out one who will permanently live in the premises. The Salvation Army, with their characteristic benevolence, offered to put in one of then men who had experience in the line and the offer was accepted with acclamatioir. Thus, it was how a connection between the Salvation Army and the Beggar Work was brought about. I may say here that it was and is just possible to have A. B, C, or D as the Superintendent of this Beggar Home.

Having said so much, it will be interesting to your readers how the work is carried on. The Bombay Municipality supplies two motors and four horsed ambulances for the transportation of beggars from the streets to the Beggar Home at Dadar. The Deputy Commissioner of Police supplies the driving force and a few of his men do the auxiliary work. A gentleman of the Social Service League, a gentleman from the Salvation Army, and one or sometimes two Muhammadan gentlemen do the spade work. Till now persuasion is the only weapon used, and by the luck of beggars everything is going on well.

From the above facts, the public will understand the true state of things. It is an unfortunate irony of the circumstances now obtaining in the world that truth should be held under the bushel. I will be the last man to grudge either the Salvation Army or the Social Service League taking the whole credit when neither of them did take up the question when hundreds were dying on the road-sides. Did it not involve an injustice to one who has been indefatigable in the cause of beggars and to another but for whose munificence hundreds would certainly have died, I should not have attempted to write this letter at all. Mr. Manley, for his ever increasing sympathy towards the beggars deserves the thanks of the public, if not a knighthood at the hands of the Government. Even though the donor, the Muhammadan gentleman has expressed strongly that his name should not be divulged to the public, I am inclined to think that, since the matters have come to the public, the public, have a right to know his name. At the risk of being committed for a breach of confidence, I announce, the donor as Mr. Hasseinali Cassum Mitha. The gentleman is so humble that when it was proposed that the institute may be called as "Husseinali Beggar Home," he squeezed himself to half the size and threatened to withdraw his donation. He does not need good words from me. The action proves the man. That he has saved nearly 300 from death is an eloquent testimony. The public would do well to have a look at the Beggars' Home. It is only a furlong from the Dadar Tram Terminus. If it is proper ly nourished, it will be a pride to the city. Of course, a beggars' home is a shame to any city. But as beggars are inevitable, a home for them is a necessity.—Yours &c.,

N. V. SARMA.

23rd, October.

GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One weak point that is noticeable in the present strikes is that, while the Postal Department and the Tramway and Gas Companies are straining every nerve from the very beginning to carry on their work, nothing has been done on behalf of the men in this shape of counter-measures. Thus we see to-day that the former have got the upper hand over the latter. The leaders of the men evidently counted upon a climb-down on the part of the employers by prolonged strikes and never thought of preparing the men for the worst. Had the leaders acted at once as soon as it became apparent to them that the struggle would be a bitter one, much valuable time would have been turned to good advantage and, by this time, the men would have been better off than they are at present.

There is, however, still time. Let the leaders think out some line of training to be given to the men in order to equip them within the shortest possible time for service elsewhere. In this way the men will not only be preparing themselves for future work but they will also be able to keep their spirits up, since by wasting their time on the Maidan, they have to overtax their patience. And no one need despair at the results of the suggestions. If it has been possible for the Postal Department, the Tramway Company and the Gas Company to run on their work (howsoever disorganised) with the help of raw recruits, it should be possible for the men to earn a living by other means. There is at present a cry for the use of Swadeshi cloth as advocated by Mahatma Gandhiji. If the scheme is found a practicable one, a few instructors may be got from Mahatmaji's Ashram to give the required training to the men. Or some other suitable scheme may be supported on public charity and I hope the generous-minded persons whose sympathies are on the side of the men will readily offer the required support. The issue involved in the present strikes is an important one and, if the men have to surrender unconditionally to stress of circumstances, that would reflect not only on the good name of the leaders of the men but also on their sympathisers, besides damaging the just cause for which the struggle is being waged.—Yours, etc.

BRAHMANAND TEWARI.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE AND THE POSTAL CLERKS CLUB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the favour of your kindly finding space for the following answer to Mr. Joseph Baptista's comments on the Clerks' Union in your issue of the 21st instant.

The Postal Clerks' Club is grateful to Mr. Baptista for the very ready help he has so often and willingly rendered. The Postmen's Union and the Clerks' Club are two different organizations having entirely different policies and lines of work. All the members of the Clerical Staff are not members of the Club. There is an influential minority of non-members. The Postmen's Union had never before consulted the Club in its activities; nor had it expected any direct or indirect help from the Club. The Club does not intend to use the weapon of the Strike at least in the very near future, to attain its aims. Hence its attitude towards the Strike is one of strict neutrality. The members of the Club simply carry on their honest Clerical duties of Clerks and a very large majority of them have refused the allowance of Rs. 3. They have nothing to do with the mal-practices regardig Victoria hire etc. The resolution to refuse the allowance of Rs. 3 did not mean shirking from the legitimate work. It had its own specific purpose. Majority feel it a degradation to work as Postmen and out of 1000 Clerks only a few men consider money the sole aim of their lives. The men drawing a diem of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 are mostly non-members. Mr. Baptista was once a Government servant and knows what indirect influence can be brought to bear upon individual subordinates, when the authorities are bent upon a certain line of action. Suffice it to say that a daily allowance of Rs. 3 is being indirectly pressed into the pockets of the Clerks for doing practically nothing or perhaps less than the work or attendance in normal times and they cannot unless they have a deal of moral courage, refuse to accept it. If the Department wants to lavish money nothing on the part of the Clerks can prevent it. At least at present the Clerks are between the Devil and the Deep Sea.—Yours, etc.

"CLUBWALLA".

POSTAL VAGARIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last whole month, we are not getting our letters, as before. We are holding a window-pass. Still our letters we find, many times fallen on the street. One letter, from Dhondichya was posted on the 28th September and we were in receipt of it on 21st Oct. Letters, carefully addressed as 'Mandvi Post No. 3 Box 332' are gone to another posts and naturally they come to our hand very late. We had written to 'The Post' of this. But no improvement is seen. We are merchants and our everything depends upon post, and by this present Postal disarrangement we are at much trouble. If this all is owing to the Postmen's strike, why are the Postal officers careless about them?

If they do not care for the postmen they should give our post regularly.

We hope that this our request will be taken into consideration and the Government will do something to set up everything as before.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles.—Yours, etc.

YESHAVANT BHARGAV,
Managing Proprietor,
BHANJI PADAMSI & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg you will be kind enough to publish the following few lines in an early issue of your Journal.

It is a great pity that owing to the unyielding attitude of government in the Postal strike postal deliveries have become entirely dislocated. Letters posted a month age in the mofussil, have not yet been received by the addresses. A letter posted at Simla on the 29th of September was delivered here only to-day. No money orders, V.P.P.'s, Registered. Insured letters and articles have been received or despatched from here for a month.

The local Postal authorities are boasting that they have satisfactorily arranged for postal deliveries by starting a large number of delivery cetntres in the thickly populated portions of the town and that everything is gradually coming up to its old or pre-strike condition. This might probably be true of delivering of letters and to the favoured European community and the bigger firms and merchants, but to the general public these arrangements are quite disappointing. The sooner therefore the strike is brought to an end the better, both to the Government and the Public. I would suggest a new centre being opened at the Crawford Market so as to serve the large number of traders, businessmen and visitors to Bombay, ini that neighbourhood.

It is stated that Government is insisting in the settlement of this strike, on adhering strictly to the conclusions arrived at by the Committee which sat some time back to consider this question. It seems that there was not a single member of the Committee who was familiar with the circumstances and surroundings in which the postmen live and serve nor is it clear that any pains were taken to ascertain their wants, wishes and views. So the decision of the Committee being one-sided the strikers cannot be blamed if they refuse to be bound by the recommendations made by the Committee. The case of the Bombay postmen is entirely different from those working in the Mofussil and their service is more exacting important and onerous than anywhere else. And so they deserve and can claim a special and more sympathetic treatment.

A comparison of the increments given on one pretext or another to the superior privileged class employees and those given so tardily to the lower grade Indian employees will serve a useful purpose and show what an invidious difference is being made in the treatment meted out to both of them. Is not this really a great shame in these hard days?—Yours, etc.

M. V. Z.

"SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I send you herewith a copy of the letter Messrs. Patel Ltd. have this day addressed to the Bombay Presidency Post Master showing the satisfactory arrangements he has been able to devise to attend to the postal exigencies. The complaint speaks for itself and needs no comment. Messrs. Patel Ltd. will be fortunate if they will get back the claim papers misdelivered, and without which they will find it hard to recover the claim.

I hope you will find this interesting.—Youre, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
151, Chakla Street,
Market Bombay.
22nd October, 1920.

To

The Presidency Post Master.
For the City of Bombay.
Fort Local.....

Gentleman:—

A registered letter addressed to Messrs. C. & E. Morton Ltd., London was posted on the 14th instant at Madevie as per acknowledgment number 614. We have received the same duly signed and receipted this day and were glad that the letter reached its destination in such quick time, perhaps by aerial post, but to our surprise and annoyance we find that the same has been delivered at Karachi to Mr. Hoochand Tahilram, Manager the Krishna Supplying Stores Karachi. In the usual course if the said letter miscarried one would expect it to be redirected to London from there. From the way it has been handled we are inclined to believe that postal arrangements at Karachi are "better" than at Bombay, and they are able to go "better" than Bombay in respect of giving satisfaction.

Letters in Bombay do not get delivered in time, in Karachi they are delivered to wrong parties. Is this a specimen of satisfactory working of the Post Office in the year 1920 of the Christian era.

The said registered letter contained important and valuable claim paper so we will be obliged if you will arrange to have the same redelivered to us so that we can try and send them to London let us hope with better luck and result next time.

Thanking you in anticipation, Faithfully yours.

PATEL LTD.

PATHAN HOOLIGANS.

A VICTIM'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg respectfully to place before the Public, an unfortunate incident I encountered last night near Byculla which almost endangered my life, but for unately, I had a narrow escape. At about 8-45 p.m. I was going along the foot path to Byculla Station with my three friends of respectability A few men were walking in front of us when all of a sudden near the Gardens an European gentleman (?) in white suit shouted "maro", and in a moment's time a gang of about 15 Pathans rushed over the men in front of us and began to beat mercilessly all the passers by on the public road, and in so doing one of the Pathan hit me on my head, but I luckily escaped, saving my head with hand the blow of the thick bamboo hit me on my palm causing a wound which bled profusely. We ran for our life and in so doing were saved from further danger When we reached Byculla station, we heard that an army of Pathans had been hired by the Tramway Company of Bombay (the second capital city of India) to play havoc deliberately among their employes, and in so doing, they did not care as to who fell the victims. I had my wound treated by a doctor. I have three witnesses, who had seen me assaulted. I am afraid that the days of public peace and safety are gone, and replaced by rowdism and terrorism among the public. Will any of your readers inform me as to who can be taken up criminally for this assault. I shall thank you very much for inserting this letter in your valuable columns, as this is a public matter and your columns are highly spoken of by the publi Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours. etc.

ATMARAM LAXUMAN.

Mahim, Oct. 24.

NATIONAL TILAK MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have learnt by experience of association and co-operation with the Indian Bureaucracy that Home Rule cannot be won by mere begging. That the people must resort to their own physical and moral capacities in its attainment. The present situation and the clamour against bureaucratic excesses in the Punjab and elsewhere hint distinctly that people have to some extent at least come to know of this fact. This self-consciousness is a land-mark in the history of Indian liberation. That it will steadily grow despite any obstruction is beyond all doubts.

The responsibility on the leaders and their duty in this respect is to avail of this self-consciousness and carry it to the legitimate end, namely, the attainment of Swaraj. People must not be left to themselves, but led by the leaders. We, therefore, think that in consideration of the aforesaid fact and taking advantage of the peculiar situation caused by the sad death of Lok. Tilak and the passage of the Non-Co-operation Resolution in the Congress, the leaders should take a bold step in hastening to minimum distance the national goal.

The Government have, so to say, "transferred" to popular control some departments to be governed by the public in sub-ordination to the bureaucracy. Our suggestion is that this subordinating relation may not hereafter exist. That is, the few department such as, education, sanitation, minor industries, agriculture, commerce, public works and justice should be managed independently of the government influence. All but the last of them, can be managed without much difficulty by popular control. The last is a somewhat difficult department to deal with in the matter of executing its decrees. This, however, can be gradually realised, as popular training in this respect is imparted.

The National Congress has passed a resolution to raise a memorial to Lok. Tilak. Tilak was a towering personality politically morally and intellectually. His memorial must be correspondingly towering. The idea is suggested while thinking of what such a memorial would be. Tilak was the father of National Consciousness, and Swaraj is the sequel to it from our point, therefore, the fitting memorial, to him, would be to set up the minature Swaraj as outlined above.

The vital element in the erection of this national memorial is "Money"! How to get it? We do not think that India, poor as she is, and yet can feed the alien Belgian children with a crore of rupees cannot feed her own starved children. We do not believe that merchant princes who can present an educational institution with a million and a half and another with half a million, will at such a juncture hold back their generous hand in contributing to such a cause which is ultimately to make them a free people. Thus the ways of collecting money are. (1) Voluntary contributions. (2) Amalgamation of all public Funds. (3) Taxation imposed on limited companies. such as Banks etc. Commercial firms and dramatic, circus and cinema companies. Something has already been said of the first item. About the second it may be said that certain big funds as the proposed Tilak Memorial Fund, the Muslim-Khilafat Fund and Non-cooperation National Fund are concomitant in their object. The founders of them will not grudge placing them at the Nation's disposal for a more wide and comprehensive movement. The third item is easy to be brought into practice as there by no individual suffers singly.

Regarding the constitution, we think that a small council of ex-presidents of the congress and people's confidants should be set up on elective basis, as the supreme executive and under them provincial councils, district councils and village councils similarly constituted, to work as their colleagues and agents while the Congress should remain as a consultative and deliberative body. The Institution may be styled after Tilak as "The Tilak Swaraj Sabha."

With respect to the oft-heard question of practicability the less said the better. No question can be solved if undue energy is wasted to this thought. There have been facts recorded in history that such things were practical. We may, with benefit read the history of the East India Company in its early life in Bengal for proof. The present also speaks of it with encouraging facts in the evidence of the Irish people. We have been ourselves practising here and conducting some of the above departments free from Government shadow, The Beasant—National University and the Indian Womens University are fed by public Funds. Shantiniketan of Bolepur and the Gurukul are promising examples in the field of education. No earnest effort is to be seen directed towards the problem of Sanitation, but temporary arrangements are made every year at times of fairs and public feasts and the management on such occasions can compare favourably with any organised effort under Government patronage. The Arogya Mandal of Poona is a typical example in this part. Regarding industries there have been numerous examples of independent industries, none of them supported or encouraged by Government. The Judicial Department requires some previous training to the masses. But it shall not be that its management must necessarily rest on a physical force. We have had punchayats and they have been worked satisfactorily.

In conclusion, we again emphasise that this memorial should be closely associated with Non-Co-operation inaugurated by Gandhiji. Mr. Gandhi himself seems to favour this view. The unification of both the Tilak Memorial Movement and the Non Co-operation Movement would lead to the consummation of our national struggle for Swaraj. The Tilak-Memorial Schemes as suggested by many are too inadequate to the title of a memorial to a national hero. Our suggestion will put an active element in the former movement and if accepted, will kill two birds with one stone achieving what nothing else can. We, therefore, most earnestly recommend the above Scheme to the Congress for immediate acceptance and execution simultaneously with the Reformed Councils.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. M.
B. G. A.

Nasik, Oct. 23.

ANJUMAN-E- ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is nearly a month and a half since the Congress and the Moslem League have passed the Non-Cooperation resolution; and everyday brings news of students leaving the Government and aided schools and college. We have the whole Aligarh College now on strike and there is no way for the trustees but either to cease taking government grant or to shut the doors of the College for ever That is surely more than "gradual" progress in that direction. But I ask the Bombay Mussalmans as to what they are doing about the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. This school is largely maintained by them. The fund collected from its members and the fees received from its students was enough to meet the expenses. But as usual, at the very outset, the Government tried to poke its nose into the affair, and the Government grant was accepted with the result that the institution lost its independent character.

May I take the liberty through your columns to suggest one method to the Anjuman authorities to turn the institution into an ideal one? Refuse the Government aid make it a national school. Many Muslim students that are reading in Government or aided schools are simply waiting for such a school, and many self-sacrificing teachers that will come but not go unless you force them to do so will be too glad to join your school. If by refusing the Government grant, the institution is going to lose a few thousand rupees a year, I assure the Anjuman authorities that the Bombay Mussalmans will contribute double. Infuse life into the institution and money will not be wanting.

If you fail to do this, then be prepared to shut the doors for ever. I know many parents who are willing to withdraw their children from the school if the public were to arrange for their education elsewhere. I appeal then to the Bombay Mussalmans to withhold their contribution and donation to the Anjuman and give it towards establishing a national school in Bombay.

I hope the Central Khilafat Committee will put the things at hand in order first before they ask other provinces to do so.—Yours, etc.

Y. K.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

ANGLO-INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Business calling me to Bombay I took the opportunity (as one greatly interested in all matters pertaining to the Anglo-Indian Community) to enquire as to what steps the Local Association had taken with reference to nomination granted us under the Reform Scheme. I gained from some of the members of the Association the following information, namely, that the Local Association had some two months previously sent up to the Governor the names of four of the most esteemed and well known citizens of long standing in Bombay for consideration. For reasons best known to one or more of the Committee of the Association, a fifth name (that of a gentleman from Allahabad) was subsequently submitted. How the Committee could send up the name of a perfect stranger to this Presidency appears to be nothing less than a mis-use of their positions. To say the least it is perfectly ridiculous. I am sure the Community will agree that no name should have been sent up to the Governor who is not a well-known resident of some years' standing in this Presidency. One who has been tried and not found wanting. be he an orator or not. One who is in sympathy with the Indian Cause and last but not least, one that has had the strength of character to have had his name registered in the list of voters as an Anglo-Indian (non-Moslem). No one in fairness will deny the fact that any individual who takes the advantage of registering himself or allowing himself to be registered in the list of European voters is not the man to represent the Community. To further satisfy myself as to whether the names of these gentlemen were sent up to the Governor were on the list I called at the Collector's office, but at the short time at my disposal I was unable to find a single name on the non Moslem list (in which their names should appear), but on the other hand I was greatly disappointed to see some of the names on the European list. Further I unexpectedly met at this office Mr. Abbott of Jhansi and Mr. Gidney of Bombay, apparently on the same enquiry as myself. Both these gentlemen, are I understand, canvassing for a nomination on the Council of State or Legislative Assembly. Those who are acquainted with the conditions laid down for eligibility for either of these Councils will remember the fact that the persons seeking election on the Council of State must have far higher qualifications than for Legislative Assembly or Provincial Council. I therefore also scrutinised the list of names on the Council of State, nor was Lt.-Col. Gidney's name to be found on this list. If the same be true of Mr. Abbot at Jhansi then neither of these gentlemen is eligible for nomination. It is imperative that immediate action should be taken by the Association at Bombay and Jhansi as well as the Government of these Provinces to scrutinise the list and publish the results in order that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General may be satisfied that the candidates put forward are eligible for nomination. The same conditions apply to the five persons whose names have been submitted for nomination by the Bombay Association. If these two gentlemen, or any other gentleman of India seking nomination is not interested enough to have his name duly registered it is proof positive that either he is ignorant of the primary conditions of eligibility for nomination or is so utterly uninterested in his Community as to wholly unfit him to be a member of the Committee of the Association much less a representative of the Community itself. We are already branded with the curse of lethargy, apathy and indifference. If on investigation by the Bombay Association it is found that the names of the five members sent up for nomination were not duly registered in the proper lists (non-Moslem) they should be immediately withdrawn and other eligible names submitted. Yours, etc.

ANGLO-INDIAN

Calcutta, Oct. 22.

WASTAGE OF WATER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the public cries regarding the insufficient supply of water in the city are increasing day by day, people do not seem to economise the spending of water. I have seen in many buildings, people, with the intention of washing clothes opening the taps with buckets under them and continuing their washing without caring to see that much of the water is being overflown, till their work is finished which sometimes takes hours together. The same happens in public fountains too. In such a huge city like Bombay with innumerable buildings, with the recurrence of such a system, the result is that nearly one-fourth or one-fifth of the actual quantity of water that is required for the city, is being wasted for nothing. How will the Corporation be able to supply more water for being wasted? I hope the public of the city will try their best to be more economic in spending water.—Yours, etc.

K. MAHADEV,

Bombay, Oct. 20.

WHY NOT BOYCOTT THE TRAMS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the employment of the "DANDA FAUJ" by the Tramway Companies, the dastardly attack made by one of them on our Mr. Baptista and the apathy of the Tramway authorities to the demands for sufficient bread of their employees, who sweated from morning to mid-night to fill the coffers of the Company, may I remind the Bombay public of their own grievances remaining unredressed even to-day, and, under the circumstances, suggest that the Tram Cars should henceforth be totally boycotted, for if there ever was the most opportune time to do so, it is certainly now. Let us therefore strike the bar when it is hot and bring home to the Company that Unity alone, and not Might, can defy. Will the Swaraj Sabha and the National Union rise to the occasion and convene a meeting of the Bombay public to consider their proposal?—Yours etc.

VIJAYASHAMA.

Bombay Oct. 25.

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with interest the recent controversy, with regard to the teaching of the Bible in the Wilson College, and as a past Wilsonian feel bound to express my view on the matter. Frankly, it seems to me that the attitude taken up by the students demanding the discontinuance of the compulsory Bible-class from the College is a wrong one. It is true that other missionary institutions have done so; but I do not think that they were right in doing so. The College is openly

(Continued on next page.)

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BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

In pursuance of the Resolutions of the special Indian national Congress and the All India Moslem League sessions, the work of collecting signatures in Bombay city for Boycott of Councils is going on in full swing but as there is a very large number of voters to be approached, gentleman, who are desirous of assisting in this work during their liesure time are earnestly requested to come during office hours to the

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At first I could just jerk up 75 pounds, but now I can do 140 pounds; again I could just do a dead lift of 125 pounds, while now I lift 270 pounds easily, also my chest has expanded by 7 inches in this short interval. I attribute all this to your personal care and supervision and feel most grateful for the same. I am recommending your system to all my friends.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) P. S. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

a church institution. To the founders, the teaching of the Bible is or ought to be the primary function; the secular teaching is a secondary and an auxiliary one. Those who join the College for the secular training are deemed to accept the condition that they will get it only along with the religious training of the church that has founded the institutioin. Those who do not wish to receive the religious instruction ought not to join the college. But it is urged on the opposite side, that it receives a grant from Government, and therefore it must be free from religious training. What even the present Government does encourage some religious school in whatsoever meagre manner possible is in my opinion the only remnant mark to show that it bears some relationship with humanity; it is so very unhuman otherwise. What is needed is not the discontinuance of religious training from Government-aided institutions, but the starting thereof in those that do not give it at present. To me it seems, that the Wilson College deserves to be boycotted not because it gives compulsory religious training to its students but because it has affiliated itself and receive a grant from instituions that eschew all kind of religiousness from them and are purely secular. A Christian College ought to feel sinful in cooperating or receiving grant from an irreligious Government. This, of course, has nothing to do with the act of the principal in rusticating the students, who waited upon him as members of a deputation. That act was certainly wrong, if the facts that appear in the press are true. Yours, etc.

K. G. MASHRUVALA.

Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, Oct. 19, 1920.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE.

THE SHIPPING BROKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Some time ago an agreement was arrived at between the Shipping Broker and the Committee of the Asiatic Seamen's Union, now known as the Indian Seamen's Union, that in the future all Saloon Crew would be drafted from the Union. In accordance with the plan settled between the above parties.

The Shipping Broker after having twice broken his word previously, finally agreed to work according to this arrangement, a principal part of which was that the men should be employed according to their terms.

For some time after this arrangement the orders for Saloon Crew were sent regularly for execution to the Asiatic Seamen's Union. But recently in the case of the S. S. Kioto, the Shipping Broker has supplied a saloon crew direct and probably collected and enticed by his crimps as some of the men belonging to the Union and whose turn for employment are not due.

The action of the Shipping Broker has caused great excitement among the seamen, because some of the men employed were permitted to sign on without their discharged certificates.

The Shipping Master has been notified of this fact and has been requested to make enquiries but apparently the Shipping Brokers' influence has again prevailed at the Shipping office to the great irritation and prejudice of the men.

For you are no doubt aware that great excitement prevailed among the seamen some time back; there were cases of rioting and violence and it was only after strenuous endeavours that peace and quiet were restored. The present action of the Shipping Broker is sure to rouse the passions which have been soothed and laid to rest.—Yours, etc.,

AMAZARELLA.

Bombay, October 23.

DESPERATION.

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines in your paper and oblige.

Every day your morning contemporary is loudly indulging in the superior chaucery of the recruits to manage the posted affairs satisfactorily in the absence of the usual postmen of Bombay. I should like to say that this is a farrago of nonsense. The Times of India presumably connines its attention, mainly to the rich localities like fort and Colers, and wilfully ignores the great trouble and inconvenience, under which the illiterate residents of the locality like Kamatipura, Two Tanks and Dongari, are labouring for the immense mismanagement of the postal department. The conditions of these localities is daily getting worse and unless prompt and effective measures are adopted to cope with the situation it is possible, that the bags of letters collected at the Byculla Post office, without being distributed, will have to be relegated to the limbo of fire. It is nothing less than stupidity to pass over these matters lightly and praise the perfection of the methods devised to combat the irregular situation, in view of the glaring mismanagement, and disgraceful chaos prevailing at the different delivery centres. Bombay public has sufficiently preserved patience and endured the intense incovenience and it can no longer afford to sit quiet with arms folded, without raising a strong voice of protests against, the undue prolongation of the strike. It is no use driving both the people and the postmen to desperation, which may result at any moment in an explosion, in which case, the consequences are bound to be fatal and far-reaching. An unusual continuation of the strike resulting in the starvation of the postmen does not speak well of the authorities, and the sooner they rise to the occasion to end the strike, the better for them, the eople, and the men themselves.—Yours, etc.,

"A TELUGU."

Kamatipura.

NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am much surprised to read in your esteemed columns about the difficulties of Non-gazetted Government Officers in your Province. It is high time that these officers in your Presidency start an organisation for the promotion of their moral, material and social welfare and for making effective representations to Government regarding their grievances. We in Madras have started several organisations for particular services like Judicial Registration etc., and there is a common association called. The Madras Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association in full working order. If any Officers in your Presidency are interested in the matter, they may address the Secretary of the Madras Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Egmore, Madras who will give them all the information required. If there is such an Association in each province, we may have an All-India Organsation which may meet annually and discuss the common grievances and methods of uplife and make due representations to the authorities.—Yours etc.

A MADRASI, NON-GAZETTED OFFICE.

Madras, Oct 20.

THE MYSTERY CAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—On the 19th instant at 6.30 p.m. while I was passing by Chira Bazaar a tram without the destination board on it and driven by a native Christian was coming from Dhobi Talao. As I was between the two stations I wanted to board it while in motion when I was warned by a passenger on the front seat not to do so. As I found many of the seats vacant. I was trying to catch it when to my surprise I found the entrance closed and four or five Pathans were standing there with bamboos in their hands while also in the adjoining car the entrance was closed and two tramway inspectors in white were standing there warning others not to board it. I had therefore to let the car go. It didn't stop at any station. At a few yards from me a poor Hindu tried to board the car with a result that one of the Pathans gave him such a hit on the head that the blood began to flow. Thanks to his stars that there was no fracture of the skull. A group of sympathisers surrounded him and advised him to inform the police at once. He moved on in search of a policeman when at Karelwadi he found a sepoy on duty. The man stated the facts before the policeman and requested him to catch the tram which was quite impossible. The sepoy asked him that if he wanted to go to the hospital he would take him there with him and advised him to file a suit on the B. E. S. and T. Company. The man insisted on taking up the tram and on his being flatly refused by the police he took the number of the sepoy with a threat to report the same to his superiors.

Now will the tramway company explain to us who they were and if they were the strikers how they happened to be in the tram in spite of the presence of the company inspectors who ought to hand them over to the police on the spot. I have come to know that the tramway company have now engaged some Pathans to stand as body-guards of the drivers for fear of the strikers and if these were the same men why they were standing at the entrance keeping it closed in spite of ample room in the car and striking at the passengers who tried to board it. Cannot the tramway company instruct such men to stand on the driver's right side for his safety only and not to meddle with other's work causing inconvenience and fright among the passengers?—Yours, etc.

NOWROZ DINSHAH DOCTOR.

PLIGHT OF ARSENAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—While almost all highly paid officials and servants of Government are basking in the sunshine of prosperity, the low paid employees are still hoping for the amelioration of their condition like the coming of the Messiah and dying in despair. Amongst these unfortunate human if that is the fit application for them, stand in bold relief, the low paid Arsenal Clerks. While the Head of the Indian Ordnance Department has taken a keen interest in obtainig substantial increase to the emoluments of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and European Civilians, and lastly the Commissioned Officers of the Department, the question of the revision of pay of the permanent Indian personnel is still under his consideration. Now that the Commissioned Officers of the Department have had their pay increased, will they not at least now give a sympathetic though to the condition of these poor wretches While thousands, nay I should say lakhs of rupees can be set aside for providing an increase of pay to European employees of the Department is it a Herculean task to provide some increase to the clerical establihmen of the Arsenals, whose cost would not be 1/10th of what has been sanctioned for the former? Why this colour bar, I cannot imagine. During the late war the Chief Ordnance Officers will recall to mind the excellent services rendered by the Indian establishment in the Field. They toiled with their European Comfreres in according Mespot, Arid Egypt, in the wilds of East Africa, Holy Palestine and Sunny France. Those remaining in India worked zealously and without additional help and loyally, disregarding their health or happiness and without so much as a grumble and without any reward. Can the Officers of the Department deny this? If so, why has the Department treated them so indifferently? They would have nothing to complain of had not the pay of those who were already better off, been so substantially increased leaving the ill paid to desperation. If the Head of the Department thought it fit to increase the pay of high paid officials etc., why have the clerks been left out in the cold? When such large slices of loaves have been given to them surely some crumbs can be thrown to us!!!

The Officers of the Department has always known the Indian Clerk. He knows his usefulness and his capabilities. The Indian Clerk in the Arsenal on the average is like his confrere in other offices where they have the distinct advantage of rising even to a salary of Rs. 500 to R. 900 per mensem. Clerks in Military Accounts Department with equivalent service and perhaps lesser responsibilities are in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 300. The Indian Head Clerks in Arsenals have been personal advisers to the Chief Ordnance Officers since the establishment of the Arsenals in India; during the war their services have been invaluable, but the pittance they get is less than what a Staff Sergeant draws. The present Head of the Department being only a fresh arrival from England and not being in touch with the Indian Clerks of the Arsenals is unable to gauge their abilities. It is therefore upto the old officers of the Department to support the clerks' cause and obtain for them an immediate increase. How can the Clerks and others with less pay, keep their body and soul together on a pre-war salary which is hardly equivalent to what is earned by the average hackney driver!

I hope that these remarks will catch the eye of the powers that be especially the more sympathetic officers of the I O D and this letter of mine will appeal to their heart and the clerk of the several Arsenals in India will be grateful to them—Yours, etc

AN INDIAN I. O. D.

Kirkee, Oct. 24.

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BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SHOULD IT BE WOUND UP?

"INDIA"—A "RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE."

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India." :—

I gladly reproduce in another column an open letter sent to me by Miss Normanton. I do not know the lady save by her writings in "India" whilst it was being edited by her. Her views on non-co-operation are refreshingly strong and her unqualified support of the boycott of the reformed Councils ought to prove consoling to the waverers. But I would ask my reader not to overweigh the effect of the boycott on the British public or the League of Nations. It is better for us to rivet our attention on our own duty irrespective of the effect of its performance on outside opinion. We have overestimated effect of our action on British public opinion and in doing so have often damaged the true interests of the nation. At the same time Miss Normanton's argument appears to me to be perfectly sound.

What will however interest the public more are perhaps her views on the British Committee. I do not know the merits of the controversy she discusses. But apart from the merits, her views on the constitution of the Committee would appear to be original. I entirely associate myself with her remark that a British Committee, to be true to the name, should be composed exclusively of the British people and financed by them. It is then more likely to exert influence on British public opinion than now.

In any case we would then have a real index of the British interest in Indian affairs. I endorse Miss Normanton's views about the newspaper "India" also. The paper costs much more than it is worth. Its influence on English opinion is practically nothing and it is an indifferent vehicle nf English opinion for India's enlightenment. Its only value therefore consists in its Parliamentary reports which can be received and distributed by the All India Congress Committee with very little cost. An enterprising newspaper could take over that duty any day and make it a paying venture. And now that we have embarked on non-co-operation and are determined to become self reliant, it would be more consistent for us to disestablish the British Committee and stop "India". It would save a needless waste of public money and turn our attention more towards ourselves.

It is not easy for me to reconcile myself to the alternative suggested by Miss Normanton viz. that we should have a kind of an advisory committee or an advisor or resident in London to help the proposed British Committee with suggestions. I would far rather concentrate all our attention and all our best workers on work in India. The harvest is truly rich and the labourers are few. We can ill-spare a single worker for foreign work. It will be time for us to consider the propriety of sending a representative abroad after we have created a permanent impression in India itself by substantial and solid work.

[We are in possession of further evidence, which we have received from another esteemed correspondent in London in connection with the very unsatisfactory condition of the newspaper "India". The total circulation of "India", our correspondent informs us is 500 only (!) 220 in Great Britain, the rest in India. Last year's income was £4-17-0 (!!) only while the expenditure for the current year is estimated to £3,300. This is now our correspondent puts it :—

For the maintenence of "India" we pay—that is the poor people in India pay—£1800 a year, out of which Mr. Syed Hussain as Editor-Secretary gets £550 a year with effect from October 1, Mr. Fenner Brockway as co-Editor-Secretary gets £350, Mr. G. P. Blizzand as Secretary £400, the typist £150, clerk £150.

The paper has had a chequered career but was never a success from the propogandist point of view. It has never had a constructive policy. To squander £1800 on a 3rd weekly with a circulation of 500, and to spend another £1500 on establishment charges, £3,300 in all, looks like reckless extravagence.—Ed. Y. I.]

MISS NORMANTON'S LETTER.

The following is the "Open letter" of Miss Normanton, referred to above:

22 Mecklenburgh Square W. C.
September, 15th 1920.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

As a convert from the polar opposite to Non-Co operation, I venture to send you a few observations upon that policy, and do so in the form of an open letter to you, because it has been my high honour and serious responsibility until recently to edit "India", offiicial organ of the Indian National Congress. Hence it is possible that the reasons by which I have been led to your policy may have some little interest for believers in Indian Self-Government.

As late as December 1919, I was upon the whole a hesitating believer in Indian Co-operation with the Government of India Act. Its grave inadequacy had been borne in upon me in the course of sedulous attendance at all the Joint Select Committee sessions and at the Debates in Commons and Lords, but it seemed to me that if India held aloof from it, her lack of enthusiasm might be construed by the world at large as an apathetic and oriental unfitness for democratic political life. When, however, the news of the Punjab Tragedy was released on December 13th last after long months of concealment, it became obvious that India could only co-operate with any dignity upon two conditions, viz:—

(1) That Britain should redeem her own honour and make amends by sternly proportioned measures of justice upon the Punjab offenders.

(2) That as an earnest of good-will and appeasement towards afflicted Mahomedan India she should use her undoubted predominance in the Supreme Council to obtain as lenient terms as possible to vanquished Turkey. It was a special case for special treatment. It was the numerically greatest Mahomedan power dealing with spiritually supreme one.

Neither of these two conditions has been observed. The Punjab arch-offenders have even been praised and their commander is still Secretary-of-State for India. Turkey has been harshly dealt with.

It has become therefore the duty of every loyal Indian to do whatever he can to prove that he will not in servility lick the hand that has lashed him. A zeal to work the reforms, which leave the Central Government untouched in its tyrannical powers immediately after the greatest demonstration of that tyranny, the express denial in parliament of a Charter of Rights, and the degradation of the Khilafat, would be treachery to the very soul of India or of any nation fit for liberty. It is quite possible that India's Non-co-operation will be misrepresented and misconstrued for a time, but that is a risk she must take. The penalty of political courage has ever been misconstruction.

ABSTENTION FROM WORKING NEW COUNCILS.

I foreshadow, however, a graver risk than misconstruction and slander. It is that you will have followers who will cause confusion in the eyes of outside nations, by adopting the easy and less vital elements in your policy in order to camouflage their non-adoption of the one essential thing. "The crux of the whole matter is abstention from working the new Councils under the Government of India Act." I write this in ignorance of any detailed knowledge of what part or parts of your policy the Special Congress has just adopted, but a child could have foreseen that the self-seeking type of political climber would be willing enough for others to renounce their titles or refrain from entering the army or Police—he himself could easily enough renounce such a career?—and would like well enough any sort of non-co-operation which did not interfere with his own personal advancement. If there be any such, these would be the ones who would sell the pass into the enemy's hand. Why? Because in political strategy one must always consider what the enemy desire and not do it; also what the enemy does not desires and do that. It is obvious that Britain's face would be saved by even half a dozen prominent Congressmen who would enter the Legislative Councils, I therefore earnestly hope that until the conditions noted above are fulfilled, no Indian worth the name will sell his country for a pin or two of power.

phesy that any who do so will not long retain the respect of the Congress, but will soon be as much a laughing-stock in India as in England. And I hope that political India will be alive to the danger of any policy whereby one province or constituency might co-operate whilst another might not. Such a course would merely prove India not to be a nation and would adorn the imperialistic motto. "Divide et impera" with fresh possibilities,

It is quite possible that ultra-reactionary opinion was brought to consent to the passage of the Act by the consideration that the (pretended) self-government of India would achieve another vote for the British Empire upon the League of Nations' governing authority. The mask could be torn from this pretence only if India solidly proved by "complete" Non-cooperation that she did not assert to the denial of self-government by opening it in its hollow outer forms. If she works the Act, with what consistency can she ever demonstrate its futility to the League of Nations' Tribunal which way the wind Blows.

It is quite a question whether Non-Cooperation does not logically entrain the winding up of the British Committee of the Congress, in its present form. With what self-respect can India continue to maintain her propagandist activities in England at any rate as things are now. That the former head of the Congress Executive in London the most stalwart champion of constant advance in Indian policy that I know, should have been superseded by a new chairman who is an avowed and ardent co-operationist has been the main reson of my resignation of the editorship of "India," for I feel the position would be simply absurd? the paper to speake with one voice and the chairman with another. India would probably achieve far better results at less costs by sending her representative men to arouse a sisterly sympathy and agitation in the self-governing Dominions than by giving a fictitious importance to whatever small groups of Indians may be fortuitously resident in London at any given moment Speaking from a long inner experience of the propaganda conducted by suffrage and other societies, I estimate that Indian Congress propaganda in England obtains about three shillings worth of value for every pound expended. Even the newspaper "India" is to large extent wasted effort, because of a lack of application of scientific distributive principles due presumably to lack of knowledge upon the business and directorial side of the paper with the exception of the superseded Chairman, Dr. Clark. The mere fact that Mr. B. G. Horniman has never been allowed to join the Directorate and that his nomination by Dr, Clark for honorary office in the Committee was turned down shows which way the wind blows in London.

Whenever a Tilak, a Gandhi, a B. C. Pal, a Lajpat Rai, a Madhava Rao, a Rangaswami Iyengar, a Mrs. Naidu or any really eminent and capable Indian orator or statesman may visit England, there will always be a public ready to hear them, and the existence or non-existence of the present British Committee would not affect that in any way. But I have strongly felt for sometime that what is really required in England, is a group of eminent "Britons" united by an ardent love of the cause of India and ready to demonstrate it by financially meeting their own committee's expenses. Advice could be freely sought from the All India Congress Committee and from eminent Indian Congressmen, but its status with regard to the Congress should be of parallel not of subservent rank. It should be able to offer generous and independent advice and if used by sensational critiesim as the trub friend may be another—and be really a "British" Committee, on the alert for the advancement of India's good, able to speak with authority and to command respect. Upon such a body eminent British men and women could serve with dignity and not merely lend the hollow lustre of an absentee membership to a rubber-stamp body. It would be essential that if any Indian Consultative Board in London should co-operate with it, it should be purely in an advisory capacity, entirely without power to regulate its personnel at elections, otherwise even such a regenerated British Committee would become merely a field for intrigue. For the British Committee, Indians should be ineligible, except upon the salaried staff where they could be invaluable. But the day has probably gone by for a mixed body, avowedly dependent upon Congress funds to exert any marked effect upon British opinion, and it is questionable whether the present "system"—I attack no individual—does not to some extent cheapen rather than raise Congress prestige in England. One definite executive Indian agent of the Congress could probably transact whatever little business would remain after that dignified withdrawal from London which would be the logical corollary of Non-cooperation.

In conclusion I would reiterate that my whole-hearted congratulations and goodwill go out to the Indian National Congress for its adoption of a strong policy, but that, for that policy to have any success whatever in starting the British mind, Non-cooperation with the new Legislative Councils is essential, vital and imperative. Nothing else will be taken seriously outside India.

Yours in love for the Indian cause,
HELENA NORMANTON.
(Ex-editor, "India.")

He—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall ou of the picture!"

"SHE—Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. **They reach the liver as no other remedy does.**

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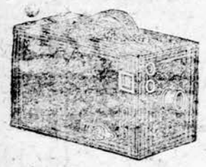

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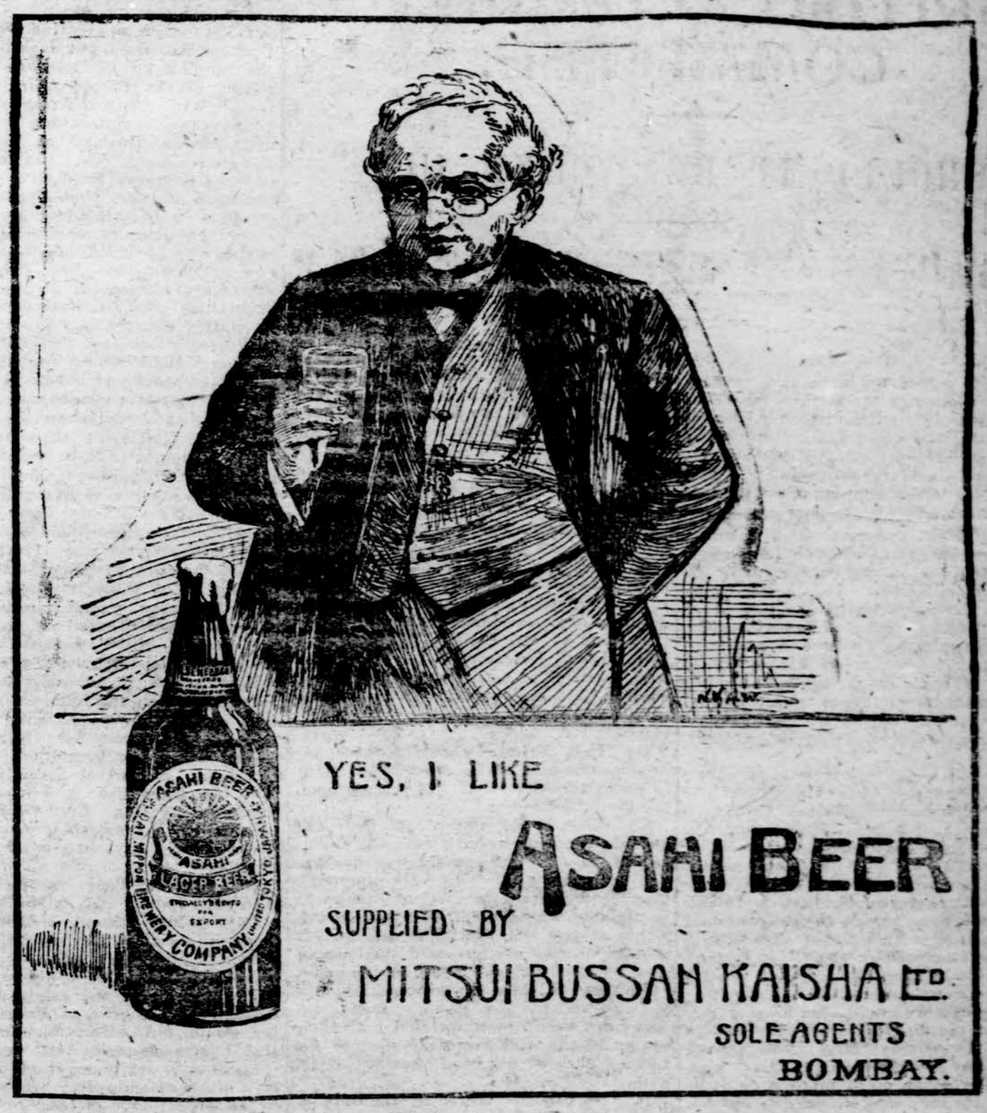

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.